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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2011



Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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## **Table of Contents**

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:**

##### **CLI General Information:**

###### **Purpose and Goals of the CLI**

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

###### **Scope of the CLI**

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

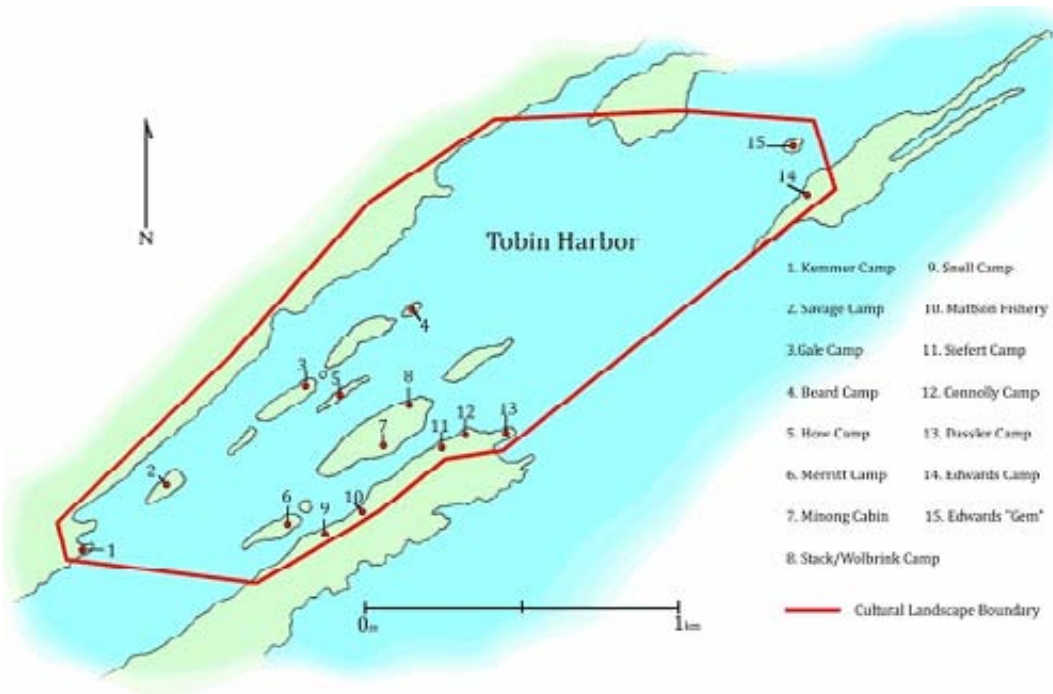
**Inventory Unit Description:**

Tobin Harbor is a small resort community composed of twelve private camps and a fishery scattered on several islands at the northeast end of the Isle Royale archipelago. Many of the Tobin Harbor camps retain their original outbuildings and other associated structures. Although additions and repairs have been made over the decades, many of the properties retain a high degree of integrity.

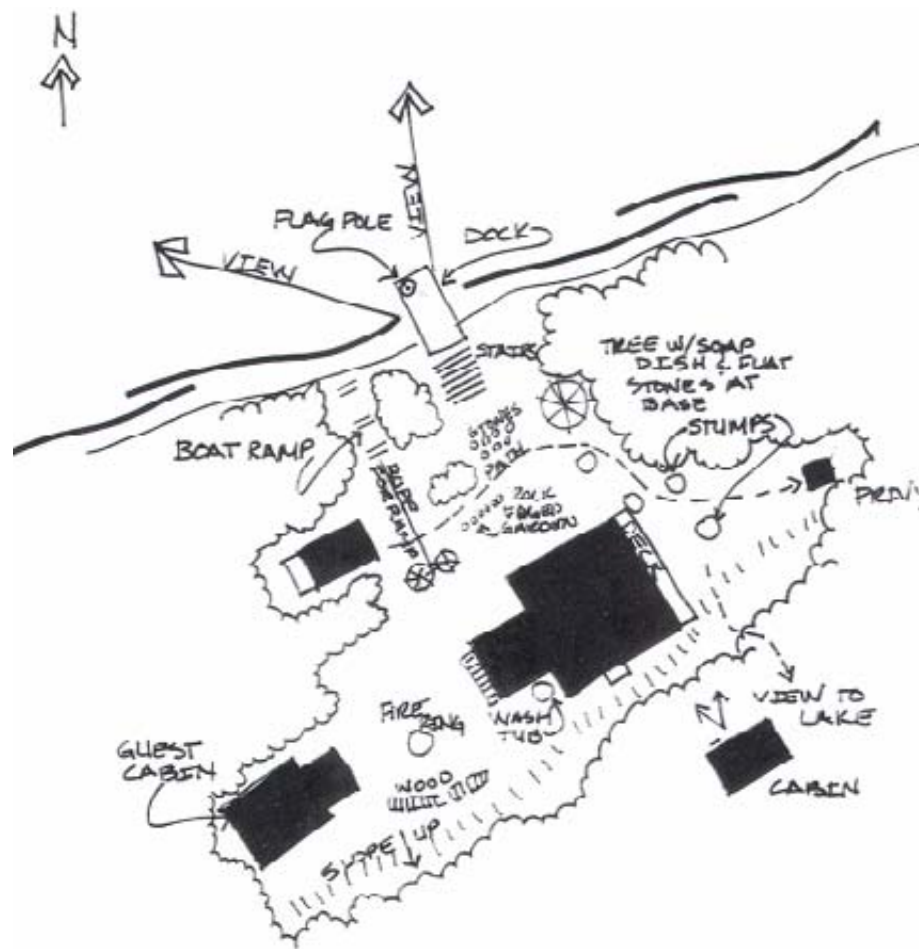
The period of significance for the resort community is 1900 – 1939, when Tobin Harbor was a vital summer community during the height of Isle Royale's tourism industry. The Tobin Harbor community evolved over time as friends, families, and others who enjoyed the rugged beauty of Isle Royale, purchased property and made it their summer home. During the hey-day of the Tobin Harbor community, the Minong Lodge resort was the "community center" of the Tobin Harbor district. The rustic vernacular landscape maintains circulation, cluster patterns and historic structures through the retention of cabins, docks, outbuildings, circulation and cluster patterns, and views (Franks 1999, 130).

Collectively, these properties comprise a historic district that retains high integrity, and express a continuum of use that began during the early 20th century. Although many of the seasonal residents no longer return, nine camps are still used by life lease holders and their families during the summer. Several of the Tobin Harbor camps represent the families that strongly supported and advocated the Isle Royale National Park movement, and formed the Isle Royale Protective Association in the early 1930s. Involved supporters included the Merritt, Connolly, Siefert, Smith, and Edwards families, among many others (Franks 1999, 130).

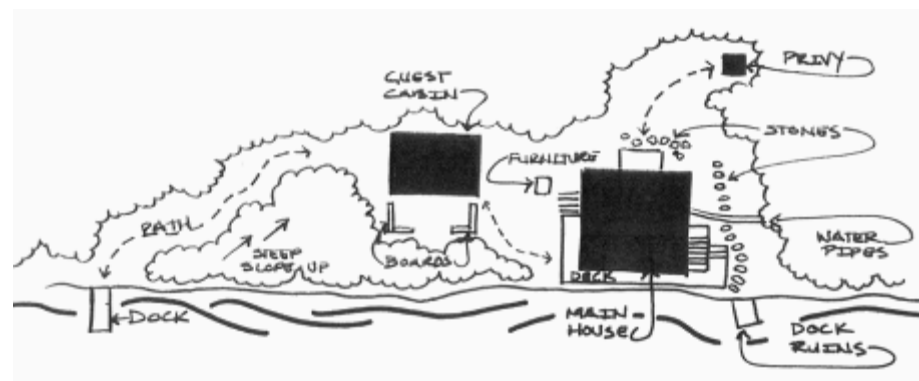
## Site Plan



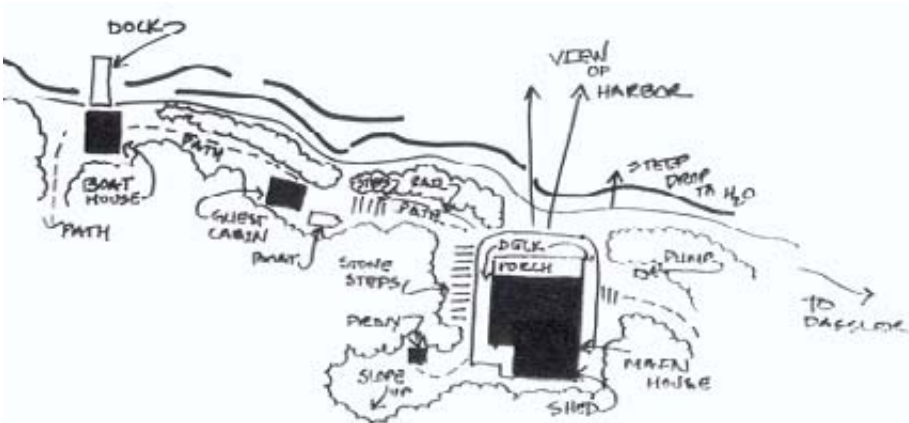
*The site plan depicts the relationship of the islands and camps within the proposed Tobin Harbor District. The boundaries encompass the extant features of the historic community and portions of the historic viewshed (Jackson 2010).*



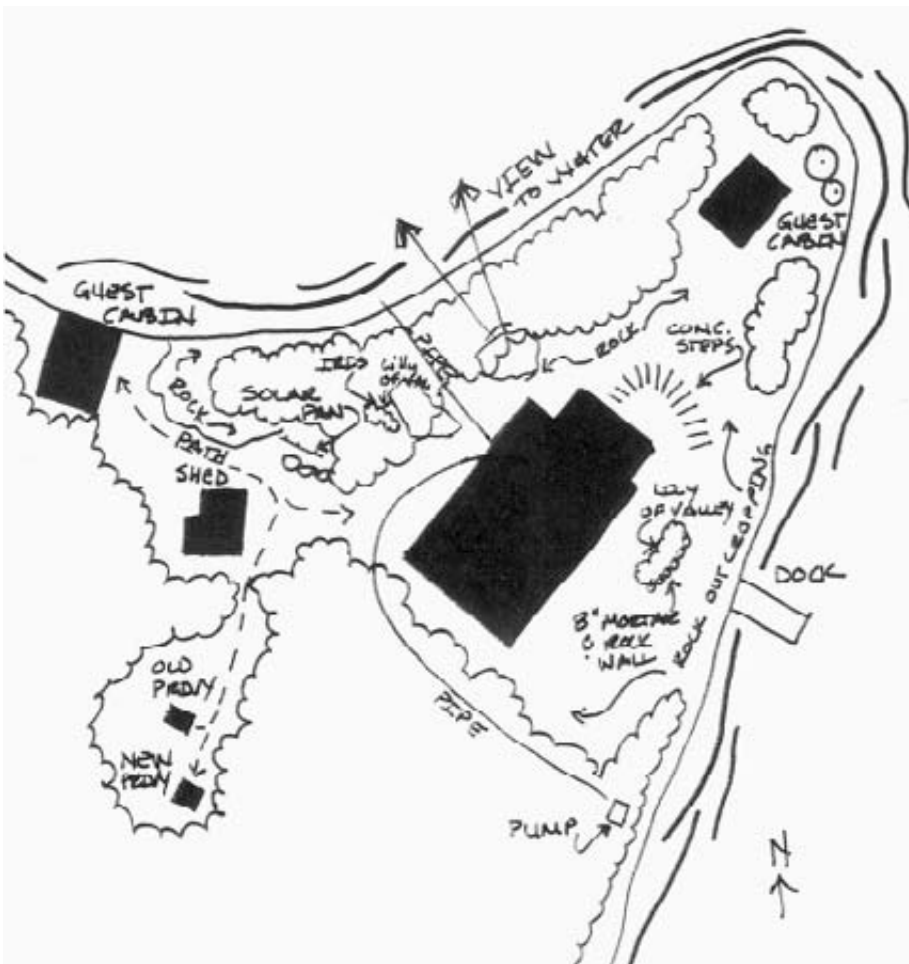
*Snell Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



*Siefert Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*

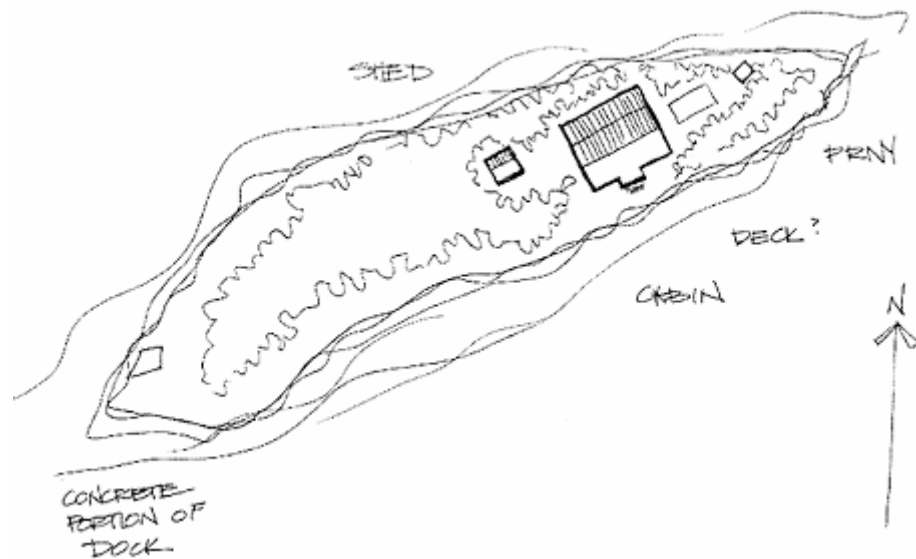


*Connolly Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*

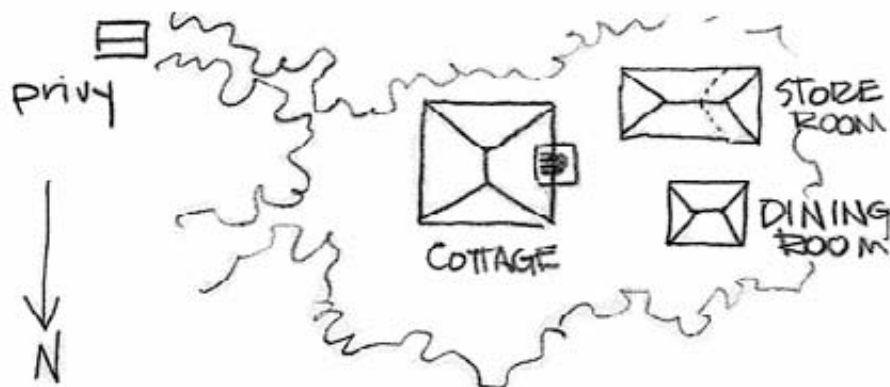


*Kemmer Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*

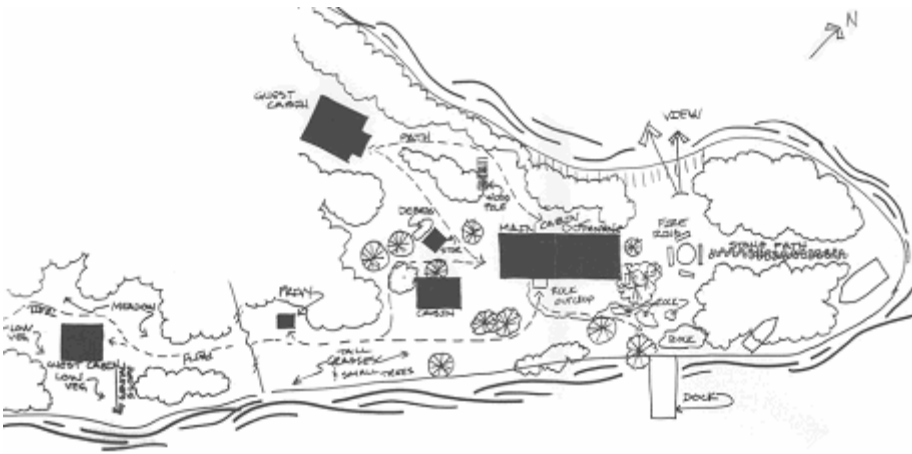




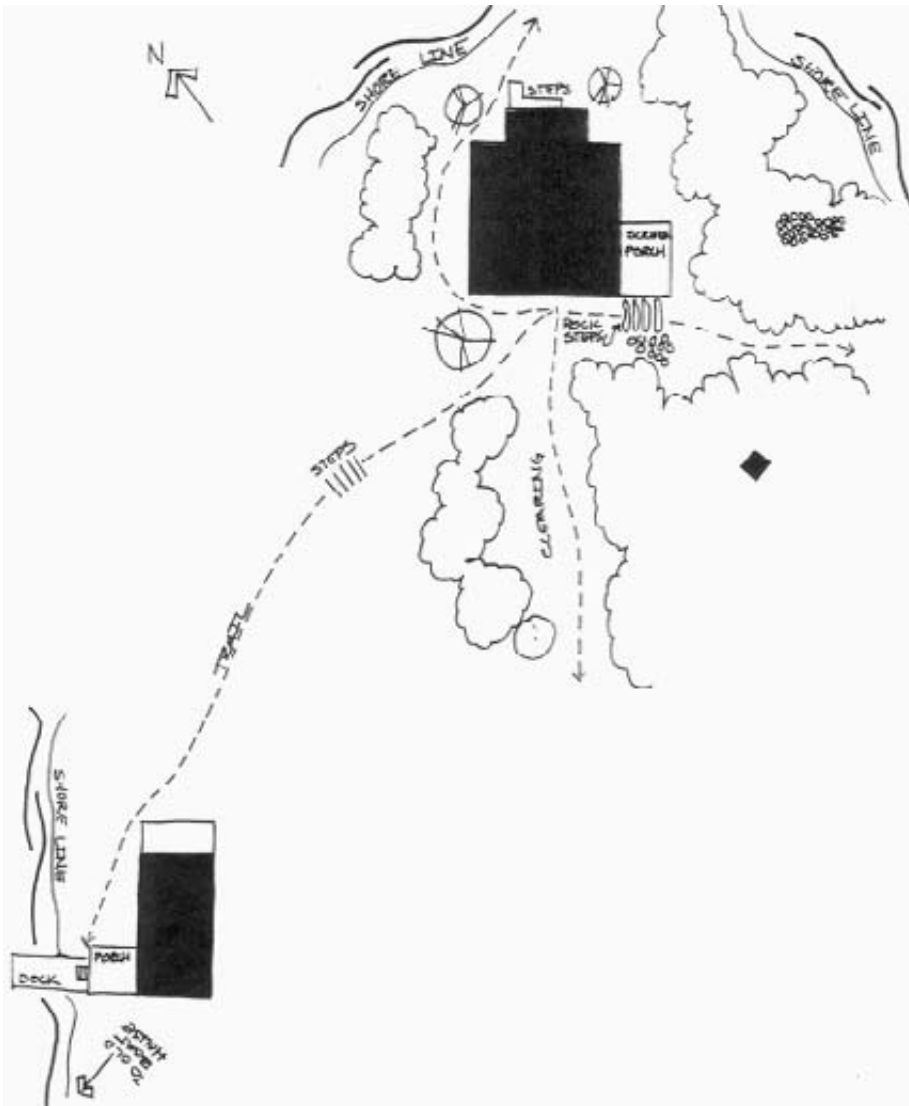
*Beard Camp Site Plan (Sanford 1995)*



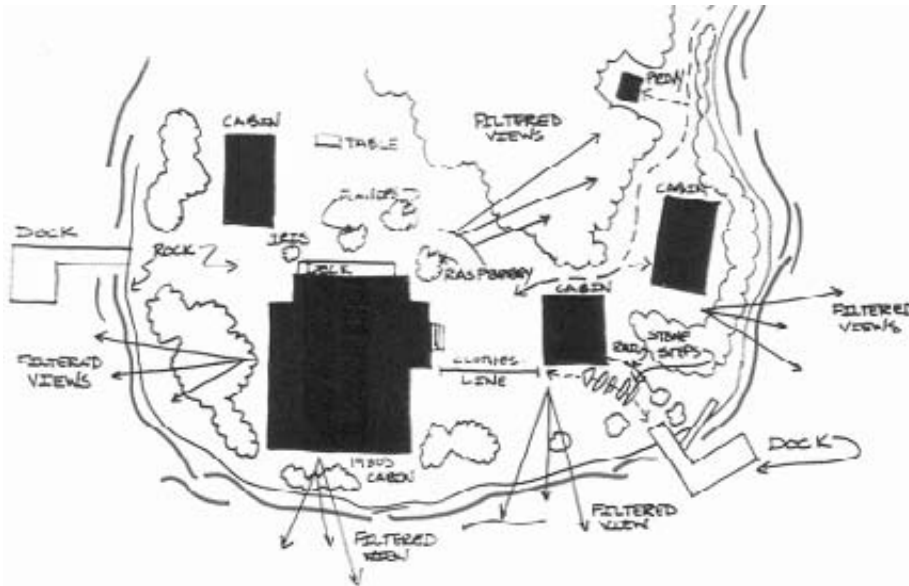
*Edwards Camp Site Plan (Sanford 1995)*



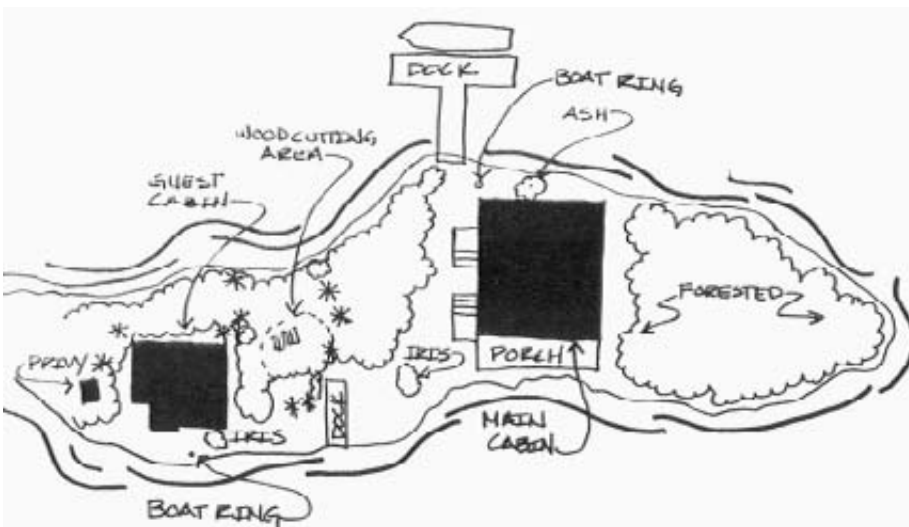
*Merritt Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



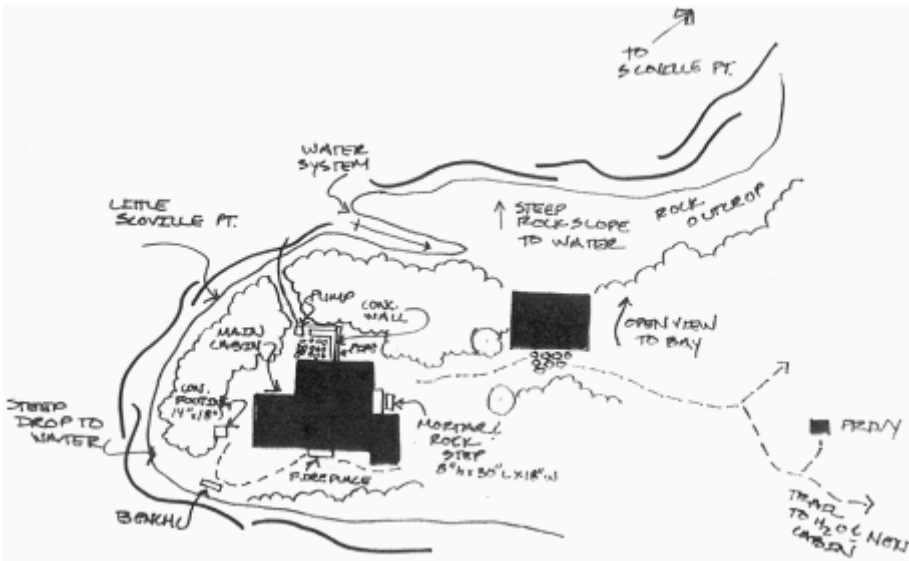
*Stack/Wolbrink Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



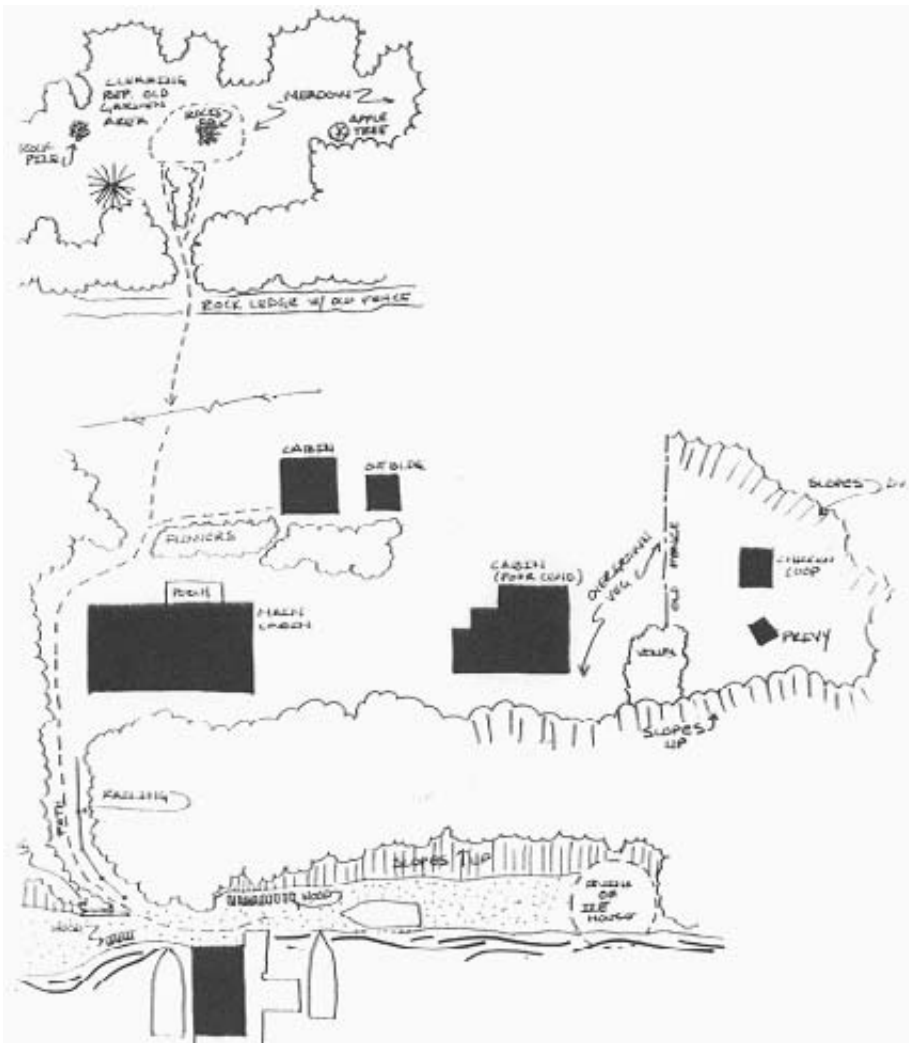
*Gale Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



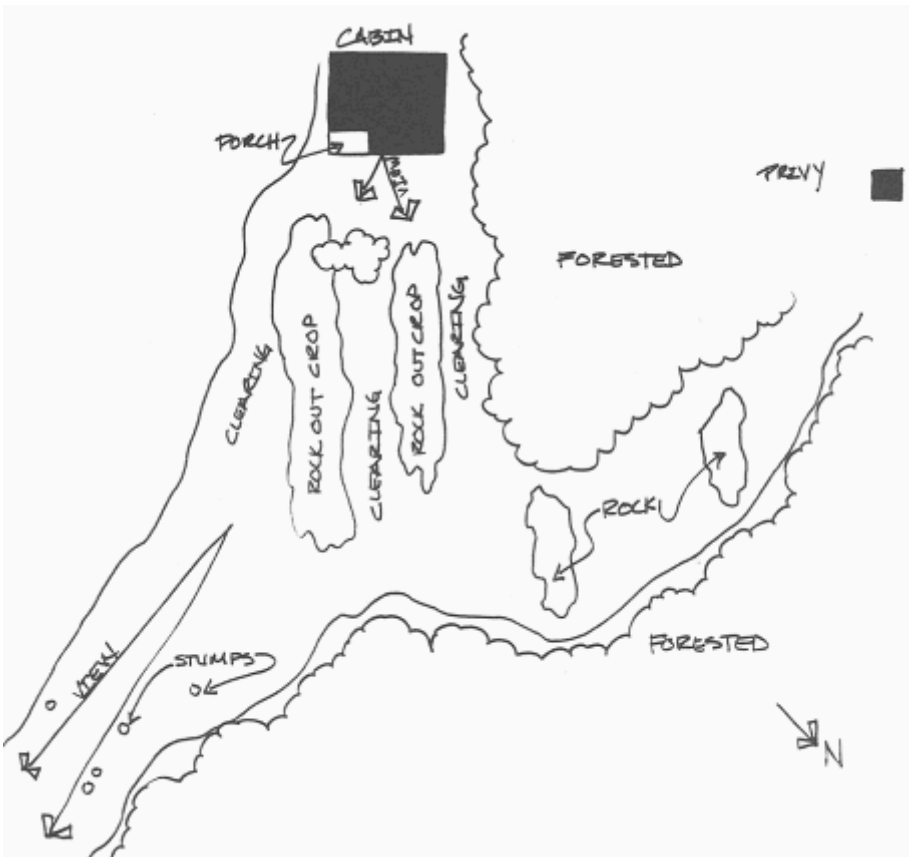
*How Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



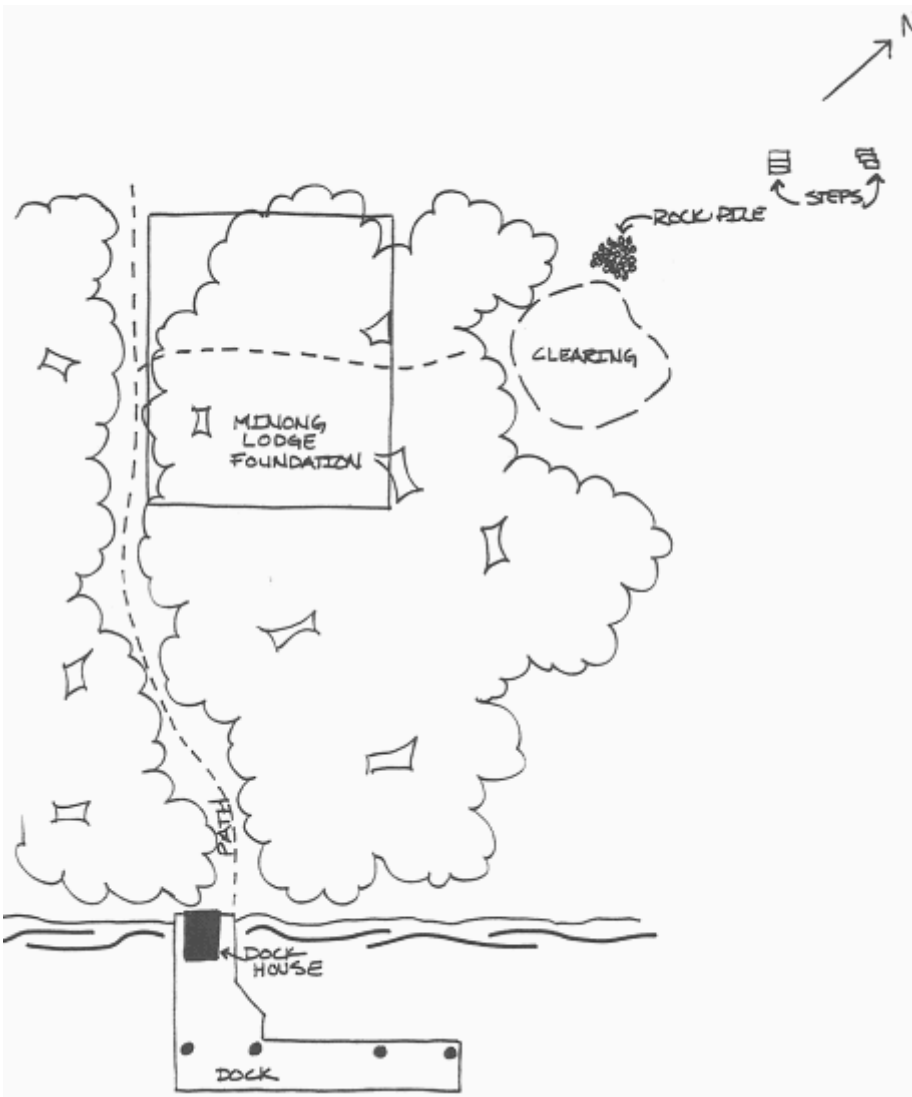
*Dassler Camp Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



*Mattson Fishery Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



*Minong Lodge Cabin Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*



*Minong Lodge Ruin Site Plan (McEnaney 1997)*

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Tobin Harbor
<b>Property Level:</b>	Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	500447
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	500447

### Park Information



<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Isle Royale National Park -ISRO
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	6310
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Isle Royale National Park

### **CLI Hierarchy Description**

The landscapes, component landscapes, and features of Isle Royale National Park have been categorized by theme: resorts, mining, maritime, and fishing. There are no component landscapes to the Tobin Harbor District, a group of private resort camps.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Initial research and fieldwork was conducted by Julie Kovacs, Tim Johnson, Marla McEnaney, and Roberta Young during FY97. Former Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed and approved the landscape hierarchy presented in the CLI. The landscape is a district and requires documentation. During the summer of 1999, Historical Landscape Architect Kathleen Fitzgerald conducted research and site visits at Isle Royale National Park for Tobin Harbor and other cultural landscapes within park boundaries.

In 2006, Kathleen Fitzgerald completed data entry for the Tobin Harbor CLI, relying predominately on Kathryn Franks' work "Historical Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and associated Property Types." This work is cited and summarized throughout this CLI document.

In August 2010, Landscape Historian Dan Jackson conducted a site visit to Tobin Harbor in order to update and complete the 2006 CLI, which remained in draft form. Following the site visit, revisions were made to the text to accurately reflect current conditions of the landscape and to include features that previously were undocumented. On December 16, 2010, the park concurred with the findings of the CLI. On March 7, 2011, the Michigan SHPO also provided concurrence. Final revisions were then made to address issues raised in the SHPO letter of concurrence.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	12/16/2010
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	01/07/2000

### National Register Concurrence Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory defines the setting of Tobin Harbor District. It also proposes the historic significance, period of significance, and level of significance. Significance for the Tobin Harbor District is represented in Criteria A and C. The period of significance has been determined to be 1900-1939. The level of significance is at a local level.

### Concurrence Graphic Information:



IN REPLY REFER TO:

## United States Department of the Interior

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Isle Royale National Park  
800 East Lakeshore Drive  
Houghton, Michigan 49931-1869

December 16, 2010

H3023(MWR-CR/HAL)

#### Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Superintendent, Isle Royale

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory and List of Classified Structures for Tobin Harbor District

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and updated List of Classified Structures (LCS) for the Tobin Harbor Historic District. We concur with the landscape condition as "fair" and the management category of "Should be Preserved and Maintained".

Our FMSS Specialist, Greg Gundlach, provide Dan Jackson with the FMSS names and numbers for the landscape and features. Please take the lead and contact the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office for the required NHPA Section 110 consultation and provide copies of that correspondence to us.

Thank you for your continued efforts to inventory and document Isle Royale's cultural resources.

Phyllis A. Green

*Park Concurrence, 12/16/2010*



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
LANSING

GARY HEIDEL  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 7, 2011

DAN JACKSON  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
MIDWEST REGION  
301 RIVER ROAD  
HARRISON NE 69346

RE: ER-2191 Isle Royale National Park - Tobin Harbor District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLU), Isle Royale, Keweenaw County (NPS)

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Under the authority of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, we have reviewed the draft Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Tobin Harbor and have the following comments:

The site plan for Tobin Harbor (page 3) shows a red line for the "Cultural Landscape Boundary." We are wondering whether the National Park Service views that line as representing the boundary of the national register-eligible Tobin Harbor District. Besides including the identified historic properties around the harbor, how was this boundary defined? Does it attempt to include all property within the viewshed of all the district's historic properties? The inventory document should clearly explain how the specific boundary was defined.

We concur with the definition of the period of significance for the Tobin Harbor Historic District under Recreation and Architecture as 1900-1939. We also concur with the defining of contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures as listed in Character-defining Features on pages 58-76. For the Snell Writing Shack, has additional research been done to establish the building's place in the author's career and its date of construction? If built outside of the general period of significance, the inventory should contain some explanation of what special circumstances make the building contributing.

We also concur with the contributing status of the Character-defining Features listed in pages 105-107.



STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
702 WEST KALAMAZOO STREET • P.O. BOX 80740 • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48208-0240  
www.michigan.gov/shpo (419) 379-4330 FAX (313) 224-2020

1012

Printed by members of:

*SHPO Concurrence Page 1, 3/7/2011. Potentially sensitive resource data has been redacted.*



If you have any questions, please contact Brian Grennell, Cultural Resources Protection Specialist, at (517) 335-2721 or by email at [grennellb@michigan.gov](mailto:grennellb@michigan.gov). Please reference our project number in all communication with this office regarding this undertaking. Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Martha J. MacFarlane Faes".

Martha MacFarlane Faes  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

for Brian D. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer

MMF:DLA:ROC:bgg

*SHPO Concurrence Page 2, 3/7/2011. References to potentially sensitive resource data have been redacted.*

## Geographic Information & Location Map

### Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Tobin Harbor District lies entirely within the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 63 North, Range 39 West, encompassing all the buildings, structures and the immediate setting in Tobin Harbor historically associated with the various camps.

The boundary lines were generally drawn to include lands within the viewshed of the historic properties. However, because viewsheds expand exponentially across areas of open water, it is not practical in this case to include all topography within line of sight. Where the boundary lines cross water, they represent the approximate extent of the remnant of the historic Tobin Harbor community.

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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**State and County:**

**State:** MI

**County:** Keweenaw County

**Size (Acres):** 421.00

**Boundary UTMS:**

<b>Source:</b>	GPS-Uncorrected
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 83
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	16
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	390,562
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	5,336,832
<b>Source:</b>	GPS-Uncorrected
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 83
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	16
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	391,278
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	5,335,040
<b>Source:</b>	GPS-Uncorrected
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 83
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	16
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	393,328
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	5,336,371
<b>Source:</b>	GPS-Uncorrected
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 83
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	16
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	393,026
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	5,336,832

**Location Map:**



*Map of Isle Royale (NPS)*



**Regional Context:**

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

Isle Royale's earliest users, dating to the Archaic period, were miners who extracted native float copper. Later, Native groups continued visiting the island to find copper, gather plants and berries, hunt, and fish. Isle Royale has had an abundance of fish, wildlife, plants, and minerals that were exploited by both the prehistoric and historic residents of the island. The island's two most historically significant resources—copper and fish—were responsible for the sustained human presence on the island for the past 4,000 years, and drew numerous explorers and entrepreneurs over the last 200 years. However, because Isle Royale has always been a very isolated and difficult place to live, throughout history occupancy on the island has been mostly seasonal (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Explorers and missionaries provided the first recorded accounts of the island, but it was the fur bearing animals of Isle Royale such as beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, hare, coyote, fox, and lynx that attracted trappers and traders during the 1600s and 1700s. The American Fur Company was the first to initiate commercial fishing operations from Isle Royale in 1837. The company had posts on the island during the 1830s, with the main depot located at Checker Point in Siskiwit Bay. The company would bring the first large vessels into the Isle Royale's harbors. These operations lasted only two years on Isle Royale, and the next commercial development would come in the form of copper mining ventures, the first boom occurring in 1843 (Franks 1999, V-VI).

There were three phases of historic copper mining at Isle Royale, occurring between 1843 1855, 1873 1881, and 1889 1893. Most of the mining operations were located on the perimeter of the island, the majority of which were at the eastern end. Only four mines were located in the island's interior. Several companies had initial success, but eventually all ventures folded (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The navigational and maritime history of Isle Royale is closely associated with the historic mining, commercial fishing, and tourism industries. Copper mining on the island and the growth of Lake Superior shipping instigated the establishment of four lighthouses around Isle Royale. Between the 1880s and the 1920s, increased lake traffic at Isle Royale fostered the growth of both the commercial fishing and tourism industries. Harbor facilities that served the industries of mining, fishing, and tourist were developed, beginning in the late 1830s, at several points on the island: Washington Harbor at the northwestern end, Siskiwit Bay in the south central area, Rock Harbor and Tobin Harbor at the southeastern end, and McCargoe Cove and Belle Harbor at the north eastern side of the island. The increased boat traffic brought inevitable shipwrecks, and ten large wrecked ships that date from 1877 to 1947 remain in Isle Royale's waters (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Commercial fishing had been initiated on Isle Royale with the American Fur Company operations in 1837, and would last on the island for over a century. In the 1880s, the commercial fishing industry boomed, as regular shipping and transportation was made available by the increased Lake Superior commercial traffic, and the establishment of large scale fishing companies on the island. The large A. Booth and Company operation was based on the western end of the island, while numerous other small scale operations were initiated in the island's sheltered harbors, with concentrations in the south east end in Rock and Tobin Harbors, at Siskiwit Bay, and a large number of Scandinavian fishermen settling near the Booth Company fishery at Washington Harbor. By the early twentieth century, over 100 fishing families were seasonally based at locations all over the island (Franks 1999, V-VI).

It was Isle Royale's commercial fishermen who initiated the final industry of recreation on the island. National trends in recreation had initiated interest in Isle Royale in the late 1800s, and the tourist industry and commercial fishing industries on the island were reciprocal to each other, as each industry brought an increase in the essential shipping and passenger transportation opportunities to the island. Growing gradually from a few rooms to let at a fisherman's home in Washington Harbor, a number of resorts and summer homes dotted the island by the 1910s and 1920s, and vital summer communities developed at the northeastern end of the island in Rock and Tobin Harbors. The private tourism industry would thrive until the 1930s, when the idea for an Isle Royale National Park was initiated. Public tourism continues at the park in designated areas through concession agreements (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The conservation movement and concern for Isle Royale's vulnerable wilderness brought the national government's involvement in creating a national park of the island archipelago. In doing so, the Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers played an important role in the implementation of park facilities and trails on the island. CCC camps were posted between 1935 and 1941 on the island, at Senter Point in Siskiwit Bay, Rock Harbor, and Washington Harbor. With the dedication of Isle Royale National Park in 1946, a new era of cultural use began (Franks 1999, V VI).

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

Isle Royale is an island archipelago located in northwestern Lake Superior, approximately 13 miles to the closest point of Ontario, Canada, and 18 miles to Minnesota. The main island of Isle Royale is 45 miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point. It has an area totaling 210 square miles, and has approximately 200 smaller islands scattered about the periphery of the island. The main island has 83 lakes in its interior, and a number of smaller ponds. Isle Royale's topography is characterized by ridge and swale contours that are oriented southwest northeast, along the lines of uplifted geological features. The highest elevation on the island is Mt. Desor, which is 794 feet above Lake Superior, and 1,394 feet above sea level (Franks 1999, II-III).

The geology of Isle Royale is dominated by Keweenawan volcanics. Interbedded sediments are exposed in the upwarping of the deposits that tilt towards the southeast, and mirror the formations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. The southwestern end of the island is comprised of sedimentary deposits that also have corresponding features on the south shore of Lake Superior as sandstones and conglomerates (Franks 1999, II-III).

Fissure deposits of copper on the island were located in transverse faults (those which cut across the beds), and copper also occurred in lodes in sedimentary deposits. Most of the copper obtained by both prehistoric and historic miners was extracted from these fissures (Franks 1999, II-III).

Soils throughout Isle Royale are very thin and poorly developed, although they are somewhat more developed on the southwestern end. There are two major upland forest types on Isle Royale. The southern boreal forest is dominated by spruce, fir, and birch. The temperate deciduous community is comprised of sugar maple, yellow birch, and red oak. In the lowland areas of the island, communities of cedar and spruce can be found (Franks 1999, II-III).

The climate of Isle Royale is very similar to the general Upper Great Lakes region. Daily lows in winter are often six degrees (Fahrenheit) warmer than mainland temperatures, and summer temperatures are much lower than those on the mainland (Franks 1999, II-III).

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

The Tobin Harbor District is located on the eastern end of Isle Royale National Park about sixty miles from Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, in the Twenty-Third Congressional District. Isle Royale National Park, administered by the National Park Service, was authorized in 1931, officially established in 1940 and finally dedicated in 1946. On February 17, 1981, the park was designated a National Biosphere Reserve, which is a program designed to protect examples of the different ecosystems of the world and to encourage research. It was chosen for its unspoiled nature and represents the northern lake forest biome.

The primary means of access to the park are via ferry and seaplane from Houghton, Michigan, and via ferry from Copper Harbor, Michigan, and Grand Portage, Minnesota. About thirty percent of visitors travel to the park in private boats. The park is closed from the end of October to mid April due to the extreme winter weather conditions, for protection of wildlife, and to ensure the safety and protection of visitors. The year round headquarters for the park is in Houghton, Michigan.

Through the planning process the park has been zoned to include wilderness and non wilderness areas. Tobin Harbor is designated as non wilderness. Utilities in Tobin Harbor are of a self sufficient nature consisting of propane gas, solar, battery, and generator. Transportation to and from the islands is by boat.

**Tract Numbers:** 02-107, 02-116, 04-101, 06-106, 09-101, 09-102, 09-103, 09-104, 09-105,  
09-106, 09-107, 09-108, 09-109, 09-110, 09-111, 09-112, 09-113, 09-114,  
09-115, 09-132, 09-134, 09-135.

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Should be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 09/01/2010

#### Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Tobin Harbor District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, is compatible with Isle Royale National Park's legislated significance, and has a continuing purpose that is consistent with its traditional use or function, and therefore falls under Management Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained.

According to Isle Royale's 1998 General Management Plan (GMP), "the greatest threat to cultural landscapes is neglect and attrition over time." In the face of this threat, "the primary goal of cultural resource management is to understand, preserve, and interpret the history of human experience on the island." The GMP calls for a "complete inventory and documentation of cultural resources on the island," with cultural landscapes as a particular area of focus. A second priority is the retention and expansion of "the monitoring program to ensure protection of cultural resources [...]. Because cultural sites, such as mining remains and fishing camps, can be an important part of the wilderness experience, sites would be monitored to ensure perpetuation of that experience" (1998 GMP, 24-25, 80-82, 110).

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

### Management Agreement:

**Type of Agreement:** Other Agreement

#### Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Beard Camp – George MacVeigh holds a residential special use permit that expires on 12/31/2014.

Connolly Camp – The Connolly family is listed as holding a special use permit that was first issued in 1941 and has no expiration date.

Edwards Camp – Richard Edwards holds a life lease.

Gale Camp – The life lease once held by the Gale family has expired, but they hold a VIP agreement with no expiration date.

How Camp – A life lease is currently held by the How family.

Mattson Fishery – Louis Mattson holds a residential special use permit that expires on 12/31/2014.

Merritt Camp – Grant Merritt and Mary Scheibe each hold a residential special use permit that expires on 12/31/2014.

Snell Camp – J. Laurie Snell holds a life lease.

All leases and permits have expired for the Savage Camp, Siefert Camp, Kemmer Camp, Stack/Wolbrink Camp, and Dassler Camp. These properties are fully managed and maintained by the National Park Service.

### NPS Legal Interest:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

### Public Access:

**Type of Access:** Other Restrictions

#### Explanatory Narrative:

Approximately half of the camps located in Tobin Harbor are privately utilized under the terms of leases and special use permits. Other camps that are managed by the park are reserved for employee accommodations or, in the case of Dassler Camp, the artist in residence program. Beyond the private and administrative exceptions for camp structures, Tobin Harbor access is unrestricted to the public.

### **Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?**      No

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

There are no adjacent lands (lands outside the boundaries of the park, as defined by the CLI procedures guide).

Tobin Harbor is surrounded immediately by water and scattered islands visible from the district. The islands maintain the views similar to those seen by the residents of the life lease resort colony.

## National Register Information

### Existing National Register Status

#### National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

#### National Register Explanatory Narrative:

In 1999, Kathryn Franks and Arnold Alanen completed a context study of the historic structures at Isle Royale National Park, which included the seasonal recreation cabins and camps at Tobin Harbor. Although this study evaluated each site individually, its findings led to an informal Determination of Eligibility (DOE), or consensus determination, for the Tobin Harbor District on January 7, 2000. The context study defined the historic events and the broad period in which they occurred, identified relative features and elements of the context, and evaluated relative existing resources. The consensus determination for the district, however, did not specifically address the criteria for eligibility, a well-defined period of significance, or the level of significance.

In a July 16, 1999 memorandum from Greg Henricks, an intern working on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) at the Midwest Regional Offices, to Liz Valencia, the Cultural Resources Manager at Isle Royale National Park, the first known mention of a level of significance for Tobin Harbor District is discussed. In reference to information entered into Tobin Harbor LCS reports, the memo states, “Level of Significance is designated as State, rather than National or Local, because of the park’s Great Lakes historic context.” This decision was made prior to a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) DOE and there is no indication that the SHPO was consulted on the State level of significance finding.

In 2006, Historical Landscape Architect Kathleen Fitzgerald completed a draft of the Tobin Harbor Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The historic context study by Franks and Alanen provided the majority of the source material for the CLI, and, combined with her own 1997 site visit, provided Fitzgerald with guidance in the assignment of National Register Significance Criteria and establishment of a period of significance. In the historic context study, individual camps were assigned criteria. All camps met Criterion A and the Savage Camp additionally met Criterion C. Fitzgerald, in her evaluation of the Tobin Harbor District as a whole, judged that it met both Criterion A and Criterion C. In the overview for the resort and recreational development section of the historic context study, two periods of significance are listed: 1892 – mid 1930s, and mid 1930s – late 1960s. For the Tobin Harbor CLI, Fitzgerald established 1900 – 1939 as the Period of Significance, to accurately reflect the initial development of the sites through the transfer of property ownership following the establishment of the Isle Royale National Park.

While properties at Isle Royale such as light houses and fisheries have variously been listed at a “regional” level of significance (which may be equated with State, as it is written on existing nominations), recreationally-themed properties such as Barnum Island, John’s Hotel, and the Rock Harbor Lodge Complex have all been listed or determined eligible at a local level of significance. Given this precedent and a similarity of property themes, it would be appropriate to also consider the Tobin Harbor District significant at a local level, barring a future SHPO determination that finds it to be

otherwise.

### **National Register Eligibility**

**National Register Concurrence:** Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination  
**Contributing/Individual:** Individual  
**National Register Classification:** District  
**Significance Level:** Local  
**Significance Criteria:** A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history  
**Significance Criteria:** C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

### **Period of Significance:**

**Time Period:** AD 1900 - 1939  
**Historic Context Theme:** Creating Social Institutions and Movements  
**Subtheme:** Recreation  
**Facet:** General Recreation  
**Time Period:** AD 1930 - 1939  
**Historic Context Theme:** Transforming the Environment  
**Subtheme:** Conservation of Natural Resources  
**Facet:** Origin And Development Of The National Park Service

### **Area of Significance:**

**Area of Significance Category:** Entertainment - Recreation

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Area of Significance Category:** Architecture

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None

**Area of Significance Category:** Community Planning and Development

**Area of Significance Subcategory:** None



### **Statement of Significance:**

The Tobin Harbor District landscape is associated with the resort and recreational development theme and context of Isle Royale (Franks 1999). The district is linked to the recreational developments in the Great Lakes area, under National Register Criterion A (historic events or broad patterns of history). The district still retains a sufficient number of landscape features from the historic period to be considered eligible under Criterion A. Under Criterion C (embodies distinctive characteristic of type, period, method of construction, or the work of a master), the cultural landscape also retains the general forms of a private resort camp composed of unaltered buildings and structures in varied styles common of the impromptu nature in a remote setting. The district is significant on a local level under historic Theme I: Creating Social Institutions and Movements, under sub-theme "Recreation" and Theme VII: Transformation the Environment, under sub-theme "Conservation of Natural Environment." The proposed period of significance for the district is 1900 to 1939, to reflect the initial development of the private camps within Tobin Harbor to the transfer of the properties to the National Park Service following the creation of Isle Royale National Park. The proposed district boundary includes an area of approximately 421 acres to encompass the waters and islands within Tobin Harbor and includes all contributing resources that retain integrity.

### **Criterion A**

Since the early 1890s, Isle Royale has been a destination for Midwest summer recreationalists from Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, and elsewhere. Beginning in 1892 with the opening of the first official Isle Royale "resort," up to the 1930s, when the federal government began land acquisitions for the creation of Isle Royale National Park, five different types of resort and recreational developments arose on the island. These included small-scale, "rustic" resorts run by commercial fishermen; large-scale, full-service resorts; private sporting clubs; private "camps"; and private resort "compounds" and "colonies." Some types of recreational development prevalent in other Great Lakes locations and northern states did not exist on Isle Royale. For example, there were none of the grand, high-style seasonal estates or opulent "wilderness camps" designed by architects and built by the very wealthy. There were also no formal summer community associations, organizational group camps, or hunting shacks. All developed areas on Isle Royale were accessible only by water, either by private boat or excursion ship.

Isle Royale summer vacationers could pursue a variety of activities, from very organized social pursuits, to rugged, outdoor activities. Isolation, recuperation, outdoor recreation, and sport fishing were goals for Isle Royale summer vacationers. The most refined activities offered at the Isle Royale larger-scale resorts were tennis, shuffleboard, and croquet. One resort went so far as to develop a small golf course.

Summer resorters on Isle Royale ranged from the very rich and well-to-do to those of more modest professions such as ministers, teachers, and writers. One millionaire created a summer "colony" on a small island and invited friends and business associates to build summer homes and cottages. Another business magnate created his own private resort compound on an isolated island, and housed his servants in another compound on a nearby island. A group of elite Duluth businessmen initiated a private and exclusive sporting club, dedicated to the "Art of Angling." Others purchased property in Isle Royale's protected harbors (especially Rock Harbor and Tobin Harbor), and created less extravagant seasonal "camps."

The recreational buildings on Isle Royale were not the opulent summer homes or resorts found in some areas of lower Michigan. Most of the surviving recreational structures are the private camps, which include cabins, cottages, houses, and associated outbuildings built between the early 1900s to the 1930s. Recreational camps were often informally grouped in a harbor, creating a community. The buildings are mostly simple frame construction, although the private resort compound and corresponding servant's compound, both built during the 1920s, have log buildings.

The other surviving recreational types are resorts, both small-scale "rustic," and large-scale "full-service." Of the rustic type, only two remain: one of the earliest, the John's Hotel in Washington Harbor, dates from the early 1890s and has three surviving log structures: the original hotel, and two additional log structures that were incorporated into the Barnum Colony during the early 1900s. The John's Hotel has been listed on the National Register. A later rustic resort – Holger Johnson's Resort and Trading Post in Chippewa Harbor – has only one surviving building, which is also log, and was built ca. 1929.

Surviving structures from the island's four large-scale resorts date from the early 1900s to the 1930s, and are mostly frame construction. Of these four, only the Rock Harbor Lodge survives, to some degree, intact. The Rock Harbor Lodge had modest beginnings when it was initiated in 1902. It evolved into a large-scale, full-service establishment in the early 1920s in an effort to compete with other Isle Royale resorts. Of the three other large-scale resorts, only a handful of secondary structures remain. Two frame guest cottages and privies, built between 1902 and 1920, survive at Singer's Island House at Washington Harbor, along with the radio tower, boardwalk remnants, and dock ruin. The Belle Isle resort on the island's northeastern end has one surviving frame guest cabin (currently used by the Park Service as a patrol cabin); the Minong Lodge in Tobin Harbor retains one log guest cabin, one privy, and the lodge foundation.

One additional recreational type once existed on Isle Royale: the private sporting club. The island's only private sporting club, the Washington Club, no longer exists. Created from renovated mining buildings by a number of Duluth businessmen in 1902, The Washington Club was akin to, although not as elaborate as, the hunting and shooting clubs that were popular in the Detroit area, and later, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan during the turn of the century. Few clues to the existence of the Washington Club remain.

#### Criterion C

Architecturally, the cabins constructed in Tobin Harbor are a mix of styles, construction materials and methods that reflect the needs of a group of people in a remote and isolated setting. The vernacular construction and layouts display the impromptu need and limited building materials common in most island fishing and recreation developments. Throughout Isle Royale, cabins or materials were relocated and recycled as needs developed. The Tobin Harbor District is one of the best remaining examples of private resorts 'camps' on Isle Royale.

**National Historic Landmark Information**

**National Historic Landmark Status:** No

**World Heritage Site Information**

**World Heritage Site Status:** No

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Vernacular

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

<b>Primary Historic Function:</b>	Small Residential Landscape
<b>Primary Current Use:</b>	Outdoor Recreation
<b>Other Use/Function</b>	<b>Other Type of Use or Function</b>
Cabin/Lookout	Both Current And Historic
Scenic Landscape	Both Current And Historic
Outdoor Recreation	Both Current And Historic
Social-Other	Both Current And Historic

**Current and Historic Names:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of Name</b>
Tobin Harbor	Both Current And Historic
Tobin's Harbor	Historic

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:** No Survey Conducted

### Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1900	Established	An early rustic resort development was created around 1900 by Scandinavian fisherman Gus Mattson, who began to take in guests at his fishing station on Minong Island in Tobin Harbor. Summer communities began to emerge in Tobin and Rock Harbors in the early 1900s and would continue to grow into the late 1920s.
AD 1900 - 1906	Built	The Stack Cottage (HS287) was built ca. 1900-1906.
AD 1900 - 1919	Built	The cottage (HS282), dining room (HS282A), privy (HS282B), and store house (HS283) associated with the Edwards Camp were constructed between 1900 and 1919.

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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AD 1900 - 1920	Built	The Stack Guest House (HS288) was built between 1900 and 1920.
AD 1902	Purchased/Sold	Dassler bought land on Scoville Point in 1902 from a defunct mining interest.
AD 1905 - 1910	Built	The earliest buildings at the Merritt Camp are the cottage (HS299), the "Parsonage" (HS299D) and "Moose Manor" (HS271). These were all built between 1905 and 1910.
AD 1905 - 1911	Built	The Dassler Cottage (HS284) was built between 1905 and 1911.
AD 1905 - 1920	Built	The Snell Cottage (HS296), guest house (HS298), and store house (HS297) were built between 1905 and 1920 by Tobin Harbor fishermen Art and Ed Mattson. The Snell Cottage is the earliest structure on the site, built in 1905.
AD 1906	Purchased/Sold	Gus Mattson operated the resort on Minong Island until 1906, when he sold it to three men from Calumet, Michigan, who renamed it the Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort. Although some additions were made to the old units under the new ownership, the Tobin Harbor Resort remained rustic in nature.
AD 1908	Purchased/Sold	Alfred Merritt began buying Isle Royale islands in 1908, shortly after the islands had been made available for purchase. Merritt bought a number of islands in Tobin, Duncan and Rock Harbors and in Siskiwit Bay.
AD 1910	Moved	The rustic one and two-room cottages once clustered together on what is currently known as Davidson Island in Rock Harbor were moved to the Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort to be used as sleeping cabins, after Scandinavian fisherman Erick Johnson sold his resort to the Davidson family of St. Paul in 1910.
AD 1911	Built	Alfred Merritt built his first cabin in 1911 on the first island south of Blake Point.
AD 1912 - 1914	Built	The Connollys built both their cottage (HS289) and guest house (HS290) between 1912 and 1914.
AD 1915	Built	By 1915, the How Guest Cabin (HS279) was built.

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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AD 1915 - 1920	Built	The Snell guest house (HS298) was built between 1915 and 1920 by Art and Ed Mattson.
	Built	The store house (HS297) at Snell Camp was built between 1915 and 1920 by Art and Ed Mattson as a sleeping cabin for the Minong Lodge Resort.
AD 1918	Built	The Beard Cottage (HS280) and storage building (HS281) were both built in 1918.
AD 1919 - 1921	Built	The Kemmer residence (HS272) was built between 1919 and 1921 by Gustav Sigismund.
AD 1920	Built	The Siefert Cottage (HS291) was built circa 1920.
AD 1920 - 1938	Built	The Kemmer Boat House (HS274) was built between 1920 and 1938, by a Mr. Manthey.
	Built	The Kemmer Guest House (HS273) and store house (HS275) were built between 1920 and 1938.
AD 1920 - 1941	Built	The privy (HS291B) at Siefert Camp was built circa 1920-1941.
AD 1920 - 1955	Built	The crib dock at Siefert Camp was probably built between 1920 and 1955.
AD 1926	Purchased/Sold	Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Siefert bought a cabin in 1926.
	Purchased/Sold	The Stacks summered on Isle Royale each summer for about six weeks and first rented the Roberts' cottage in 1920 and then purchased it in 1926.
AD 1932	Purchased/Sold	In 1932, the Snells purchased the property known as the Snell Camp.
AD 1935 - 1941	Built	The storage building (HS291A) at the Siefert Camp may have been built between 1935 and 1941 by Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers.
AD 1936	Moved	Roy Snell hauled the store house (HS297), formerly a sleeping cabin for the Minong Lodge Resort, across the harbor to the Snell Camp.

	Purchased/Sold	In 1936, the federal government began to purchase private holdings of land and property on Isle Royale for the national park.
AD 1936 - 1969	Altered	A number of additions have been made to the structures at Snell Camp between the late 1930s and the 1960s.
AD 1937	Built	The How Cottage (HS278) was built in 1937.
AD 1937 - 1959	Built	The cottage (HS276), guest cottage (HS277A), tool shed (HS277), privy (HS277B), and dock associated with the Gale Camp were constructed between 1937 and the 1950s.
AD 1938	Built	The Kemmer Privy (HS272A) was built circa 1938.
AD 1953	Removed	The Minong Lodge buildings that comprised the main part of the complex, already in structural decline, were removed by the NPS in 1953. A new structure, known as the "post office" or "mail house" was constructed by the NPS using salvaged CCC sections from the Windigo CCC camp.
AD 1956	Maintained	Local fishermen Art Mattson and his brother constructed the Kemmer Guest House (HS273) and repaired the Kemmer Cottage after a fire in 1956. The brothers also built an addition that almost doubled the building's original size.
AD 1960 - 1969	Built	Art Mattson completed construction for the Snells and rebuilt their dock in the 1960s.
AD 1997	Maintained	The crib dock at Connolly Camp was repaired by the National Park Service in 1997.
	Altered	In 1997, a new deck was added and the front porch windows were replaced on the Connolly Cottage (HS289).
AD 2010	Removed	In 2010, the Savage Boat House and Savage Storage Shed, following decades of neglect, were determined to be ruins and removed from the List of Classified Structures.

## Physical History:

### Overview

The following text is adapted from Kathryn E. Franks' "Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types", pages 92-118.

Isle Royale tourism and recreational development had modest beginnings, but would grow to become the final important industry of the island. Initiated by commercial fishermen during the late 1800s (the first "official" resort opened circa 1892), tourism arose in the wake of failed mining ventures on the island. In order to supplement their hard earned fishing incomes, a number of Isle Royale fishermen began to operate their own rustic resorts and some even added cabins, dining rooms, "trading posts," and other modest facilities to their operations. These early resorts were very rustic and mainly served sports fishermen and those who sought the rugged wilderness.

In 1902 the first "full service" resort was initiated on Isle Royale, attracting well to do tourists who were interested in escaping to a "magical isle" where "hay fever was unknown" and sport fishing opportunities were abundant. Between 1902 and the mid 1930s, Isle Royale's summer population expanded to include a number of seasonal recreational communities that emerged in the sheltered harbors, as increasing numbers of vacationers discovered the island and built their own private camps. The "golden era" of tourism on Isle Royale occurred between the 1910s and 1920s, when the island was easily reached by passenger steamer and lodging was available at a range of resort facilities, from rustic fish camps to full service hotels that offered sports, recreation, and social activities.

As the face of Great Lakes tourism changed during the late 1920s and into the 1930s, the tourism industry on Isle Royale suffered. Factors included the Great Depression, the decrease in Great Lakes passenger steamer transportation, and the creation of Isle Royale National Park.

The creation of Isle Royale National Park during the mid 1930s brought changes in recreational and resort development on the island. Summer residents and commercial fishermen donated or sold their properties to the government and in return were granted life leases and Special Use Permits, while new restrictions limited further development. Three families named minor children on their leases, extending the continuum of use. The four major resorts were either razed or adapted. Volunteers from the Civilian Conservation Corps were brought to Isle Royale in 1935 to build new park facilities. During the war years, tourism at Isle Royale National Park suffered as transportation to the island became irregular. Visitation dropped and two of the three remaining resorts were closed by the National Park Service.

The 1950s brought new recreation management paradigms to the National Park Service. A service-wide renewal project, "Mission 66," introduced new models for appropriately combining recreation and wilderness. As a result, a new type of recreation emerged, one which primarily focused on the island's rugged wilderness qualities. The majority of Isle Royale National Park is currently a designated wilderness area, with relatively isolated fragments maintained and interpreted as cultural landscapes.



The development of Isle Royale tourism and recreation was part of the larger phenomenon of Great Lakes/North Country tourism. Many resort communities prospered from the mid 1800s to the early part of the twentieth century along the Great Lakes as a result of the national popularization of wilderness tourism, navigational development and the availability of travel opportunities.

Beginning in the early 1800s, Americans sought the wilderness of the Great Lakes and North Country region. The desire to travel to the untrammelled wilderness was linked with early concepts of nature's ability to heal and to physically and morally revitalize. Up until the 1910s, tuberculosis was the primary cause of death and fresh air was believed to be an effective treatment. Since 1877, many fresh air organizations in industrial cities began to take tenement children to the countryside. The vast bodies of fresh water of the Great Lakes were also seen as having restorative powers. As early as 1842 Dr. Daniel Drake, a prominent Cincinnati physician, was directing attention to the Great Lakes area for its beneficial effects on health. "Hydropathy," or "water cure," was introduced by Charles Christian Schieferdecker in his 1848 publication of *The Water Cure in America*. In his book, Schieferdecker declared, "I am convinced, that cold water, exercise, a proper diet and pure air, will give men the age of 150 to 200 years ..." Although the implementation of water cures only lasted up to the turn of the century, the basic concepts of water and nature, as having restorative powers would persist. Many resorts, referred to as "watering places," were built by bodies of water and offered summer refuge for both the opulent tourist and the invalid. Resort centers typically thrived where scenic beauty, a pleasant climate, and a historical past conjoined.

The formative years for the Upper Great Lakes tourist industry were between the 1880s and the 1920s. The quest for north woods wilderness recreation during the late 1800s and the early twentieth century has been attributed to several factors. Irritants such as the oppressive summer heat of the increasingly industrialized urban centers and symptoms of hay fever served to motivate both city and rural dwellers to spend their summers in the cool, pollen free north woods. New Hampshire's White Mountains were the escape destinations on the east coast, while northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were the Midwesterners' options. Another factor that led to the new development of northern resorts was Theodore Roosevelt's avocation of living "the strenuous life." In 1899, Roosevelt encouraged urban Americans to fight "flabbiness" and "slothful ease," and to instead live a "life of strenuous endeavor." By 1901 when Roosevelt entered the White House, the adventurous and invigorating North Country had become a popular tourist destination. Additionally, during the progressive movement many industrial recreation experts advocated the extension of children's play theory to adult life and the concept of "summer vacation" was developed.

Navigational development in the Great Lakes also stimulated tourism enterprises in the North Country. The Great Lakes provided a ready-made transportation system for ferry trips and excursions that linked Chicago, Detroit and other major cities with other shoreline communities and islands. Many popular, healthful and beautiful resorts were within easy reach of major Great Lake cities by boat or by train. Lake Superior passenger ship travel increased with the opening of the canal at Sault Sainte Marie in 1855, broadening lake steamer travel opportunities from Detroit and Chicago.

As travel opportunities became more available, tourism in the Great Lakes region thrived. With the growth of the cutover region, railroad companies began to expand their services into the lucrative passenger trade. By offering passenger excursions to the North Country, the rail companies could capitalize on the vast network of railroads already in place, originally built to transport lumber and iron ore. Rail companies developed advertising pamphlets that emphasized the scenic beauty of the wilderness along their routes, touting the wild beauty of the north as being "almost untouched by the hand of man." Opulent "palace" cars and Pullman sleepers were added to trains to in order to comfortably accommodate the wealthy recreational traveler. Business thrived for the railroad passenger trains. In Michigan, Houghton's Union Depot had thirty-eight separate trains stopping each day by the end of the nineteenth century.

Railroad companies capitalized on the easy access to many resorts by water and offered recreational travel to the north by steamer. The Northern Steamship Company, operated by the Great Northern Railway, provided passengers with the same comforts and entertainment that were offered on trans-Atlantic liners. During the late nineteenth century, city dwellers from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo could travel in style by steamer to the romanticized wilderness of the Lake Superior North Country.

Rail and steamship companies made additional investments in Great Lakes tourism by building resort and hotel accommodations in impressive destinations as an enticement for passengers to use their services. In 1887, the extravagantly elegant, one-thousand-guest Grand Hotel was built on Mackinac Island with combined capital from several railroad and steamship companies. Mackinac Island was the most famous and successful Great Lakes resort and was viewed as the "supreme achievement of resort establishments." Other elegant, though less famous, Great Lakes resort communities flourished, such as Charlevoix, Petosky and the Les Cheneaux Islands, to name only a few. These resorts were aimed at the wealthy, who could afford the travel costs and had ample leisure time for extended vacations.

The rising resort industry was good for Michigan's economy. Resort centers were promoted by the government, transportation companies, chambers of commerce and newspapers. Information on the summer resorts around the shores of both the Great Lakes and the inland lakes was provided by railroad commissioners and the State Board of Health. The board of health published a directory of approximately 125 summer and health resorts, mineral springs and sanitarium, identifying railroad and steamboat connections and hotels at each. These promotional publications contributed to the settlement and popularity of resort centers.

#### Early Resort and Recreational Developments: 1894 - 1920s

National trends in tourism and recreation prompted tourists to seek out Isle Royale in the 1880s and in 1894 the first rustic "resort" was opened in Washington Harbor by John F. Johns. Isle Royale offered a rugged vacation spot to turn-of-the-century city dwellers, with excellent fishing and crisp, clear air. The remoteness that had made Isle Royale so difficult a location for the mining, logging and commercial fishing industries is what made it so attractive to tourists.

During Isle Royale's golden era of tourism and recreational development, the island would see the rise of modest, rustic resorts operated by commercial fishermen, full service resorts built by steamship owners and other developers, a private sporting club developed by a group of wealthy Duluth businessmen, and a number of private cabins and houses, many of which congregated in harbors around the island creating vital summer cottager communities. However, the majority of resort and recreation accommodations in Isle Royale's history were of modest proportion when compared to those grand resorts farther south on the mainland.

The growth of Isle Royale tourism was fostered by the Great Lakes shipping companies. Lake steamer owners began as early as 1865 to develop the recreational potential of Isle Royale and used their passenger ships coming from Houghton, Duluth and Bayfield for tourist excursions. The ships were attractive to tourists not as much for the destination of wilderness islands in Lake Superior, but because of the grand scale entertainment that was offered on board the ship, in the form of all night parties, bands and orchestras. These passenger ships would circle Isle Royale and occasionally allow travelers to go ashore for a few hours, but most travelers were not interested in "roughing it" on Isle Royale. Sportsmen from Duluth would occasionally visit Isle Royale, staying in tents or abandoned buildings.

One early plan to capitalize on the wilderness resort potential of Isle Royale was formulated in the early 1880s by the Rock Harbor Land Company, a subsidiary of the Isle Royale Land Corporation (the company that had financed the Windigo Mine exploration). In 1883 the Rock Harbor Land Company proposed the first grand resort for the island, promising to make Isle Royale "one of the best summer resorts in the northwest." They boldly described their plans: "Not only will hotels be built in several places but bath houses, a summer theater, pavilion, dance hall and all that goes to make a resort popular and attractive. At Rock Harbor one of the finest hotels on Lake Superior will be built. It will be a second Grand Hotel and the island will someday be a rival of Mackinac. The company will offer inducements for resorts and Isle Royale will be a paradise within a few years." The company went so far as to survey a town site on Rock Harbor near the old Ransom Mine, but the plan was never brought to fruition.

The first attempt to profit from the growing interest in outdoor recreation was made by Isle Royale commercial fishermen, who provided the first resort and summer cottage accommodations by renting out rooms in their homes and offering meals and guide services to tourists in order to augment their fishing incomes. This trend would persist through the 1930s on Isle Royale.

An early rustic resort development was created around 1900 by Scandinavian fisherman Gus Mattson, who began to take in guests on a part-time basis at his fishing station on Minong Island in Tobin Harbor. Mattson operated the resort until 1906, when he sold it to three men from Calumet, Michigan, who renamed it the Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort. Although some additions were made to the old units under the new ownership, the Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort remained rustic in nature.

Wood frame sleeping cottages, most consisting of only one room, provided the bulk of the accommodations, while a log dining cabin and a log sitting room with fireplace and piano comprised the common buildings. The accommodations were aimed toward those who came to Isle Royale for the wilderness, not luxurious accommodations. A brochure for Tobin's Harbor Resort stated: "Don't look for a large, pretentious hotel for you will be disappointed." Tobin's Harbor resort was renamed the Minong Lodge in the early 1930s.

A new group of vacationers began to visit the island during the first part of the twentieth century, as consistent boat service was provided to Isle Royale. Vacationers from Minnesota (St. Paul and Duluth), Omaha, Missouri (St. Louis), Illinois (Rockford) and Kansas (Leavenworth) came to Isle Royale to escape the heat, hubbub and hay fever of the Midwestern cities. Many established summer homes and cabins on the island, often camping before building or buying cabins. Often, summer residents would have friends or family visit, who would subsequently purchase property nearby. Summer communities began to emerge in Tobin and Rock Harbors in the early 1900s and would continue to grow into the late 1920s. By the early 1930s there were more than 50 cabins on lots and the small islands around Isle Royale, with the heaviest concentration in Rock Harbor and Tobin Harbor at the southeastern end of the island.

The sheltered Tobin Harbor area was especially popular over 20 families bought islands and lots there beginning in the early twentieth century. Tobin Harbor also had many small islands. In many cases, entire islands were purchased for private recreational development. Tobin Harbor became the largest community of summer residents on Isle Royale. In the 1920s and 1930s nearly every island in the harbor had a cabin and a dock. Some were fine homes with large stone fireplaces and several bedrooms, while others were modest, one-room cabins.

The Reverend Maurice D. Edwards family was among the first to establish a summer residence in Tobin Harbor. Alfred Merritt, who headed a road building crew for the mining operations in Siskiwit Bay in the 1870s, built a cabin in 1911 on the first island south of Blake Point. He later bought an island across from Tobin's Harbor Resort, where the family retains a life lease. Over the years Merritt purchased more than a dozen islands around Isle Royale. The Dassler family was another of the first families to camp and later build a summer cabin in Tobin Harbor. Over 19 families owned cabins in Tobin Harbor, including the Connolly, Edwards, Cochran, How, Savage, Snell, Merritt, Siefert, Musselman, Newman, Smith, Beard, Stack, Bailey, Wheelock, Underwood, Kemmer and Gale families. Ralph Waldo Emerson, a relative of the famous writer, also built an elaborate house, boathouse and concrete sidewalk on a small island.

The summer communities on Isle Royale thrived during first few decades of the twentieth century. The resorts were the focal point of the summer community daily life. "Boat day" was held in Rock and Tobin Harbors and brought together commercial fishermen, summer residents and lodge guests. Everyone was invited to dances and evening programs at the resorts and members of fishing families and summer residents were often called on to play the piano, or to bring a concertina, accordion or fiddle. The harbor enclaves developed their own personalities: Tobin Harbor and the Minong Lodge attracted older folks, while the Rock Harbor Lodge in Rock Harbor was for the younger set. Recreation was the centerpiece of summer life and included boat regattas, pig roasts, trolling, "greenstoning" (collecting the island's greenstones), boat cruises and moose watching.

Although there was a class distinction between the fishermen, who lived and worked on the island and the summer residents who vacationed there, a symbiotic relationship existed. In several ways, the fishermen were invaluable to the summer residents. It was a challenge for some summer residents to install and keep a boat dock. Every spring, returning residents would discover whether their docks had been carried out with the ice, or if their buildings had been damaged by downed trees as a result fall gales. Fishermen helped summer residents maintain their summer properties by fixing buildings, motors, refinishing boats, and building docks. Fishermen often opened up cabins and provided transportation from the boat dock to the camps. Tobin Harbor fisherman Art Mattson would pick up the Snell family at the dock when they arrived for the summer and deliver them to their cottage. Mattson also prepared the Snell's boats ahead of time and his wife would clean the Snell cabin, build a fire in the stove and have biscuits ready when they arrived. Some fishermen were skilled builders and constructed residential cabins and outbuildings for island summer residents. Fishermen were able to augment their income by performing these tasks for the summer residents, who literally had few or no other choices. In many ways, the fishermen were essential to the economic system of Isle Royale. They were business people, service employees and craftspeople.

During the first decade of the twentieth century – excluding Singer's Island House – Isle Royale's tourist accommodations were simple and rustic. Tourists could count on being provided with food and shelter, but the emphasis was on the outdoors rather than social activities or extravagant accommodations.

Resort owners attempted to wrap themselves in the cult of the wild, to associate their rugged accommodations with the strenuous life that was in vogue during the Progressive Period. "The class of real Americans who spend their vacations on Isle Royale includes the best type of our citizenship," proclaimed one brochure. "They are men and women who love nature in the rough, yet who desire all the comforts and advantages for rest and recreations." Resort brochures, such as one for Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort, attempted to put the best face on their humble offerings by pointing out, "The time has gone by when men and women desire to spend their vacations showing their jewelry and their fine silks and satins to others ... where society functions are arranged for every morning, noon and night. There are plenty of such affairs at home all the time..."

Commercial fishermen continued to operate rustic resort establishments on the island. Scandinavian fisherman Erick Johnson opened the Tourist's Home Resort in 1907, on what is currently known as Davidson Island in Rock Harbor. Tourist's Home was rustic and consisted of several simple one and two room cottages clustered together on the small island. Johnson sold the property to the Davidson family of St. Paul in 1910.

Many of the resort cabins were sold to the Tobin's Harbor Resort to be used as sleeping cabins. By 1922 the Davidsons had constructed a substantial two story house with Colonial Revival style influences. This summer house was an anomaly on Isle Royale, where the majority of private recreational structures were small, one story frame cabins with unfinished interiors.

Isle Royale's reputation for as rugged and simple resorts would change in 1912, however, with the creation of Fred Schofield's Belle Isle Resort. Schofield had co owned the Tobin Harbor Resort for a short time, but wanted to start a new resort. By June 1912 he had built the main lodge and four cottages on Fish Island (now called Belle Isle), off Isle Royale's northeastern shore. The dining room had a dramatic view of the harbor and the lodge had a sitting room with a fieldstone fireplace. The sitting room was decorated with oriental rugs, hunting trophies, photographs and lake trout on the walls.

After World War I, the character of recreational development changed. The development of the automobile, the completion of the Minnesota North Shore highway, increased trucking and the Great Depression all diminished the passenger and package freight business, which by the 1930s was virtually discontinued on Lake Superior. Opportunities for accommodating travel on passenger vessels diminished considerably. Automobile transportation and the construction of good roads opened new areas to development and democratized resorting. Privately owned recreational cabins and cottages were built along lakeshore highways instead of being confined to areas near boat docks and railroad stations. Additionally, changing economic and social conditions would no longer support the expensive and elaborate turn of the century life style.

On Isle Royale, the ill effects of the decreased lake transportation were augmented by the sinking of the America on June 7, 1928. The America had been providing biweekly service to each Isle Royale resort for over twenty-five years and its loss was devastating to resort owners on Isle Royale. (The ship struck bottom near the shore of the North Gap, near Washington Harbor.) Additionally, the opening of the North Shore road in Minnesota a few years prior to the loss of the America caused a decrease in boat traffic both along the shore and to Isle Royale. The passenger steamer access upon which the resorts depended so strongly upon was dwindling.

H. Christiansen and Sons picked up some of the passenger transportation needs with the Winyah, a fishing transport vessel that ran between Duluth and Isle Royale during the 1930s, but the accommodations were nothing like those of the elegant America. However, the Winyah provided service to Isle Royale two times per week and more comfortable accommodations were available on an inconsistent basis on other ships. Port Arthur provided the most dependable access and the elegantly fitted S. S. Isle Royale and Waubic could both make the voyage to Isle Royale in four hours. In order to reach this port from the U.S., however, one had to take a train to Duluth, and then travel all night over land, or by steamer, to Port Arthur. This made a six day trip with more than ten separate connections from Chicago or Detroit. One alternative was to take an excursion steamer from a major lake port, like Chicago. In 1933, "Six Day Wonder Cruises" were offered by the Isle Royale Transportation Company. These cruises brought city people to the North Country and residents of Lake Superior to the World's Fair in Chicago. The prolonged voyages were detrimental to island tourism, however, as tourists' dollars that would have gone to Isle Royale resorts were spent aboard ship.

Difficulties with transportation continued to plague Isle Royale resort owners and nearly every year resort brochures had to explain a new access plan. Visits to the resorts began to decline and some resort owners hoped that a National Park on Isle Royale would alleviate access problems.



*Mattson Fishery, circa 1891 (Gale 1995, 71)*



*Tobin Harbor fisherman Gus Mattson opened his Tobin Harbor resort, Minong Lodge, circa 1900. The lodge was operated by a series of different owners over the years until the National Park Service assumed ownership and later closed it down (Gale 1995, 108).*



*The Dassler dock, circa 1910, was located just inside of Scoville Point in Tobin Harbor (Gale 1995, 117).*

#### National Park Service and Isle Royale Tourism: Late 1920s -1930s

Over time the summer residents developed strong emotional ties to the island, becoming voluntary documenters of island history and conservationists. Their appreciation led many, such as Frank Warren of Rock Harbor, to head efforts to preserve Isle Royale from excessive development. Ironically, these same proponents would later be forced to sell their property to the park commissions.

The proposal of an Isle Royale National Park resulted in an increased amount of publicity for the island during the 1920s and early 1930s. Albert Stoll, outdoor editor for the Detroit News and leading advocate for the creation of Isle Royale National Park, brought several official inspection trips to Isle Royale and served to promote the area's attractions. Annual trips to Isle Royale were offered to members of the Saginaw YMCA in the 1930s and the Boy Scouts also began to regularly send groups to the island.

The creation of Isle Royale National Park was further influenced by changing concepts of wilderness recreation in the 1930s. No longer did tennis courts and golf courses seem appropriate for the Isle Royale wilderness; new perspectives called for a more harmonious interaction with nature. Visitors and summer residents had been attracted to Isle Royale for its remote and rugged wilderness qualities. This attitude guided the National Park Service in its planning for Isle Royale National Park. The island was treasured as a wilderness and biologist Adolph Murie wrote (as a consultant for the National Park Service), "low density of human impact and few encroachments of mechanized civilization would help keep Isle Royale a special place for the visitor ..." Murie further advised that trail development, tourist facilities and publicity be kept to a minimum. Recreation at Isle Royale National Park was to be a "wilderness experience."



In 1936, when the federal government began to purchase private holdings of land and property on Isle Royale, the relationship between Isle Royale property holders and the National Park Service became strained. The National Park Service was interested in receiving donations of property from private owners, or in purchasing the property outright. Cabin owners and commercial fishermen were offered either Special Use Permits or life leases, if they would agree to donate their property to the government.

National Park Service consultant Donald Wolbrink, a landscape architect and proponent of wilderness preservation, was hired to inspect and evaluate the resorts and recommend how they might best be managed as part of the park. Wolbrink noted that the resorts did not have adequate sanitation facilities. He suggested that Belle Isle was the best run resort on Isle Royale. However, he recommended that the Rock Harbor Lodge be continued as a resort, but that extensive remodeling of the lodge be undertaken. Wolbrink evaluated the Rock Harbor Lodge cottages and servants' housing as unsalvageable. He recommended that the Minong Lodge be razed and thought that considerable rebuilding would need to be done in order to reopen Singer's Resort, but that even these changes would not provide consistent use. Wolbrink thought that the Washington Club, which was not in good repair, could be redeveloped if the need arose for accommodations on the western end of the island. The main building had burned years earlier and the old servants quarters were being used as the club house.

The National Park Service was able to acquire all of the Isle Royale resorts and in 1935 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers were dispatched to Isle Royale to implement park improvements. Over the next five years CCC recruits completed a number of projects, including building the National Park Headquarters on Mott Island and a new resort facility at Washington Harbor.

At Washington Harbor, the CCC combined the old Washington Club structures with new construction to build the Windigo Inn. A main lodge was created out of the old servants' quarters and a new guest house that had private bathrooms was constructed. The National Park Service had planned that the three facilities (Rock Harbor Lodge, Belle Isle Resort and the new Windigo Inn) would provide accommodations for visitors who wished to take a circle tour of the island. The National Park Service commissioned Bertha Farmer as the National Park Service concessionaire and to run the three remaining Isle Royale resorts.

Access to Isle Royale continued to present a problem for the resort operation, however, even with the establishment of the national park. Shipping companies' excursion routes were no longer profitable. Passenger shipping continued to decline on Lake Superior, succumbing to competition from railroads and automobiles. The National Park Service had difficulty obtaining its own ship for use at Isle Royale (first by the federal fiscal conservatism caused by the Depression and then by the pressing needs of wartime shipping). They employed an old Coast Guard cutter, the Ranger, which was not capable of sailing heavy seas and could only accommodate a few passengers. As a result of the poor access, Farmer had difficulty making a profit running the three Isle Royale resorts and became increasingly disenchanted with the government's administration of the park. She was also disappointed in the unwillingness of the National Park Service to promote Isle Royale, as she had hoped it would become a park that would rank among Yellowstone or Yosemite.

## Tobin Harbor

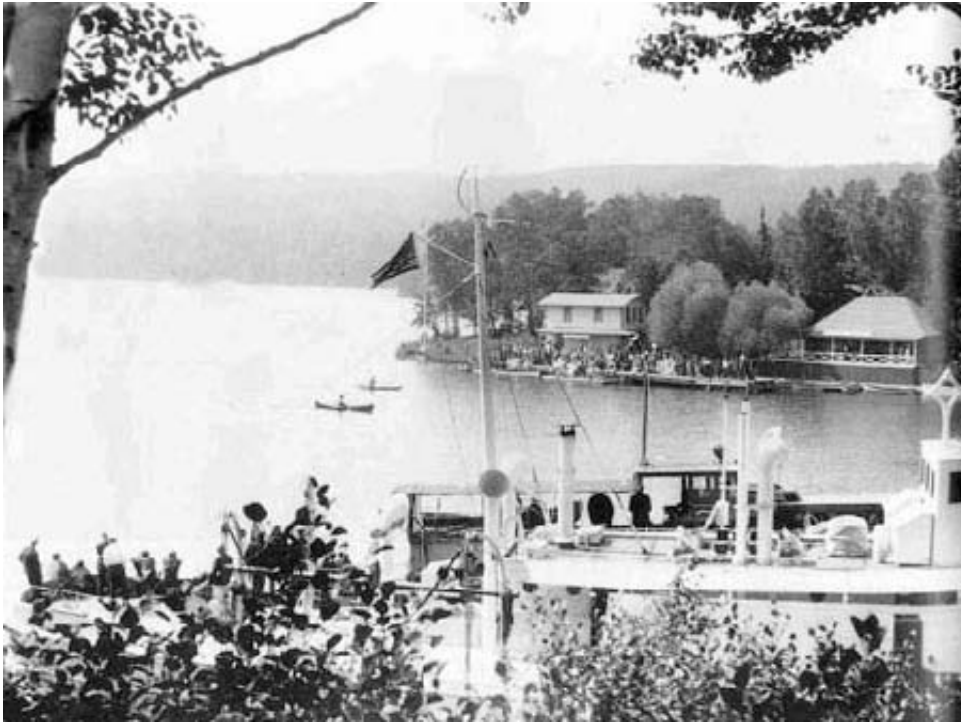
### Isle Royale National Park

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As management of the three resorts eventually generated complaints from park visitors, the National Park Service did not renew Farmer's concession contract. A private firm, National Park Concessions, Inc., which had operated other tourist accommodation services for the National Park Service, took over the management of the three Isle Royale resorts in 1943. Improvements were made under this new management to Rock Harbor, including new dockage, cooking facilities and the addition of a power generator. However, the concessionaire was not able to manage the three operations profitably and the Belle Isle Camp and the Windigo Inn were closed. The two facilities reopened for a brief period after World War II, but by 1952 Belle Isle closed for good and the service at the Windigo Inn remained, but was limited. The Rock Harbor Lodge had also become a financial loss, due to a lack of visitors and in 1953 the concessionaire sought relief from its contract.



*Tobin's Harbor Resort was renamed Minong Lodge in the 1930s(Gale 1995, 109).*



*A canoe race on Regatta Day in Tobin Harbor, 1937. Regattas, held during the 1920s and 1930s in Tobin and Rock Harbor, featured several rowing and motorboat races.*

#### Changing Recreation Paradigms: 1950s - Late 1960s

The number of visitors to Isle Royale National Park reduced drastically during the 1950s. The last visits from the excursion ships had come in 1948 (the *Noronic*) and in 1949 (the *South American*) and in 1952, only 2,830 people came to Isle Royale. Additionally, many park visitors were disappointed with the services they encountered when they did visit. In 1955 one visitor complained that the lodge staff had southern accents, his small cottage was next to a noisy gas generator and that the tennis court was grown over and unusable.

The National Park Service's "Mission 66" program would address such issues as these to improve parks after years of neglect. Upgrades, alterations and modifications were made to the Isle Royale National Park Service Headquarters on Mott Island and to the Rock Harbor Lodge, as well as other sites, including Windigo at Washington Harbor. Additional employee housing was added at Windigo, Rock Harbor and Mott Island.

The decision by the National Park Service to remove the bowling alleys, tennis courts and golf courses were vindicated in the mid-1960s as the recreation boom in the United States continued to emphasize the "back-to-nature" movement. Backpacking and canoeing became increasingly popular. Isle Royale responded with new, yet simple visitor accommodations at Rock Harbor and the Ranger III, which could carry close to one hundred people and would make scheduled stops three times per week, was prepared to serve the rising tourism need.

Park visitation tripled between 1959 and 1971 and by 1991 had stabilized at approximately 14,000 visitors every year. Most of the visitors are there to canoe, kayak or hike. Hikers may stay one day at the lodge, but most hike and camp away from the lodge. Currently, 99% of the land acreage of the park is managed as wilderness and several of the island's historic resources serve as interpretative sites, drawing visitors interested in the island's cultural history. Although most of the resorts no longer exist, the island's recreational industry is still well represented by the Rock Harbor Lodge and the numerous private cabins around the island.



*The Savage Boathouse, now a ruin, as it appeared in 1950 (ISRO Archives)*



*The Mattson Net House, no longer extant, as it appeared in 1950 (ISRO Archives)*



*The Minong Lodge Ruin, no longer extant, as it appeared in 1950 (ISRO Archives)*

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Tobin Harbor District exhibits the characteristics of an early twentieth century private resort complex unique to Lake Superior and specifically Isle Royale. Eleven private camps and one fishery survive in Tobin Harbor, which was one of the most vital summer communities on Isle Royale during the height of its tourism industry. The physical condition of the resort “camps” landscape is fair overall and the landscape remains much as it did during its period of significance of 1900 to 1939. The vernacular landscape continues to demonstrate the community established through the private camps and lodge and the aspects of remote life by maintaining the majority of the landscape characteristics. Circulation and buildings and structures are contributing landscape characteristics, while the natural systems and features, land use, cluster arrangement and views and vistas contribute to the feeling and setting of the historic district.

Many of the Tobin Harbor camps retain their original outbuildings and other associated structures, and although additions and repairs have been made over the decades, eight properties retain a high degree of integrity: the Snell Camp, Siefert Camp, Connolly Camp, Kemmer Camp, Beard Camp, Edwards Camp, Merritt Camp, and the Stack/Wolbrink Camp. In addition, four Tobin Harbor properties retain medium integrity: the Gale Camp, the How Camp, the Dassler Camp, and the Mattson Fishery. Significant properties that are now in a ruined state include the Savage Camp and the Minong Lodge Resort. Collectively, these properties exist as a historic district that retains high integrity and expresses a continuum of use that began during the early twentieth century. Although some of the associated families no longer return, nine camps are still used by life lease holders and their families during the summer. Several of the Tobin Harbor camps represent the families that advocated the Isle Royale National Park movement, and formed the Isle Royale Protective Association in the early 1930s. Involved supporters included the Merritt, Connolly, Siefert, Smith, and Edwards families, among many others (Franks 1999, 130).

Changes that have occurred since the period of significance are mostly associated with deterioration due to neglected maintenance and the extreme winter climate. Vegetative cover on the islands may also be denser than it was historically. Properties such as the Minong Lodge and the Savage Camp have been ruined due to a combination of historically adversarial park management policies and neglect. Many structures within the Mattson Fishery are approaching a state of collapse. The other properties have generally fared better and retain the essence of their historic characteristics. The Tobin Harbor Historic District retains integrity as a historic vernacular landscape. Collectively, the resort camps exhibit the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, including location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

<b>Aspects of Integrity:</b>	Location
	Design
	Materials
	Setting
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### **Buildings and Structures**

The following text is adapted and updated from Kathryn E. Franks' "Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types", pages 130 146.

Privately developed camps at Isle Royale typically contain a number of modest, one story frame structures, including a seasonal main residence, one or two guest cabins, and a privy. The primary residential structures of the camps were cabins, cottages, or houses. The terms "cabin" and "cottage" are similar: a cabin is a "small, crudely or simply built, one story house," while a cottage is a "small house." On Isle Royale, the terms cabin and cottage are used to describe the simple one story seasonal residences with unfinished interiors and heated by wood stoves or native stone fireplaces. In most cases these buildings did not have electrical power or plumbing.

Both the main residential and guest cabins are generally of unfinished frame construction and utilize a variety of materials and designs; some structures may have been pre fabricated or mail order designs. Interiors and exteriors were often painted. Residential cabins are generally small, one story, frame buildings with lap or shiplap siding, although some structures built after 1930 have a thin log veneer siding. Roofs are gabled, hipped, or pyramidal hipped. Residential buildings commonly have a shed roofed, full width, deep front porch that offers clear view of the water. The porches are frequently enclosed, with a ribbon of one over one windows, or screens. Other windows are one over ones, two, six or eight lights, or six over sixes. Many of the buildings have six lights that are fixed, casement, or awning and are set alone, in sets, or in ribbons along the face of the structure. The buildings are generally set on concrete block, stone or log piers, or directly on exposed stone. Roof covering is primarily asphalt roll or asphalt shingle.

Construction materials used for camp buildings vary from manufactured materials to second hand materials scavenged from other buildings. Occasionally, entire buildings were moved from other properties. Log construction for recreational buildings was rare. Other than the early John's (1890s) horizontal log cabins on Barnum Island and the vertical log cabin on Horner Island, only two private recreational properties with log buildings, the McGath and McPherran Compounds, survive.

Day to day living in Isle Royale private cabins was primitive and labor intensive. Most cabins were designed only for warm weather use and have little or no insulation. "California Coolers," non-mechanical refrigerators that utilize Lake Superior's cool air, were used and electricity was dependent upon generators. The lack of modernization is also seen in the presence of privies, hand pumps and dry sinks.

Guest cabins were often simple frame structures ranging in size from 12' x 12' to somewhat larger; some may have been recycled buildings moved from other sites. Boat houses ranged from 10' x 20' Kemmer boat house, to the 34' x 37' Savage boat house. Storage houses averaged 100 square feet, although some were significantly larger than this, such as the McGath store house, which measures 12' x 16'; and privies are small, shed roofed structures measuring approximately 4' x 4' and are usually set at a distance from the cabin and screened with vegetation.

Docks were essential at Isle Royale camps and typically were wood, set on pole cribbing. Other common structures included a small storage building, wood shed, boat house and occasionally an open air picnic shelter. Camps occasionally have yard ornaments such as totem poles, flagpoles and rock walls. Seasonal houses often had a generator or pump house. In some cases, the structures within a camp were visually unified in design, materials and workmanship. In many cases, however, camp buildings were more eclectic in appearance and had little cohesiveness of design between buildings. This may reflect the periodic construction and repair done by local fishermen, the recycling of buildings from one site to another, or possibly from reusing materials that summer residents brought from home.

#### Mattson Fishery

The Mattson Fishery retains a number of historic structures, including two residences, a privy, fish house, dock, and numerous storage buildings. However, many of the structures are in ruinous conditions. Construction dates of most structures are not known, although the earliest building may be the Mattson/Anderson cottage (HS292), built circa 1901-1902.

The buildings are constructed from a variety of materials and construction types. The Mattson/Anderson cottage, privy (HS292F), and fish house (HS292B) are all frame construction sided in shiplap, some with cornerboards. The Mattson Anderson cottage has a pyramidal hipped roof with extended eave overhang and a shed-roofed dormer at the rear; all others have gabled or shed roofs. Windows are two-to-four-light fixed. The Mattson cottage (HS295) is a one-story gabled structure built of vertical log construction with wood shingles in gable ends and under the porch.

#### Snell Camp

The Snell Camp has four surviving structures: a cottage, guest house, store house, a "writing shack," and a dock and stair with rail, of which all but the writing shack have a high degree of historic integrity. The Snells began summer vacationing at Isle Royale in 1931, initially staying in a cabin in Rock Harbor. In 1932 they purchased the present property.



The camp has an interesting combination of structural styles and materials. All but the writing shack were built by Tobin Harbor fishermen Art and Ed Mattson. Art Mattson did other construction for the Snells and rebuilt their dock in the 1960s. The dock is wood board and measures approximately 10' x 15'. Laurie Snell said that it was the last dock Art ever made.

The Snell cottage, guest house and store room were built between 1905 and 1920 by the Mattsons. The structures are all frame and have either gable, hip, or shed roofs. Building siding varies and includes horizontal, vertical and shiplap siding. Windows on all structures vary in size and those that open are screened to facilitate ventilation and keep out insects. Roofing is rolled asphalt. A number of additions have been made to the structures, between the late 1930s and the 1960s.

The Snell cottage (HS296) is the earliest structure on the site, built in 1905. It is a one story, gabled, frame structure with horizontal board siding and cornerboards. It is of average size for an Isle Royale recreational cottage and measures approximately 27' x 26' (702 square feet). John and Roy Snell built an enclosed porch addition, which overlooks the lake. The cottage has an exterior brick chimney and interesting detail on porch skirting, which is a crossed, peeled pole design. The cottage has a combination of window styles: six light windows in sets of two and a 12 light in the gable end.

The Snell guest house (HS298) was built circa 1915 1920 by Art and Ed Mattson. It measures approximately 28' x 11' and is a one story frame structure. The store house (HS297) was built circa 1915 1920 by Art and Ed Mattson and was acquired by the Snells after the creation of Isle Royale National Park. Roy hauled the building, which was used as a sleeping cabin for the resort, across the harbor from the abandoned Minong Lodge resort to the Snell Camp. It is a one story, gabled building with horizontal board siding and measures approximately 7' x 16'. The structure has a mix of one and four light windows and wide board flooring.

The Snell Writing Shack (HS296A) is a one-story, one-room, square structure. The shed roof features pole and milled lumber rafters with exposed ends. The walls are plywood and vertical board siding. There is a doorway and a window, both of which are open. There is a chimney vent on the east wall. The building is in an advanced state of deterioration, with minimal structural integrity. The date of construction has not been established, but the rustic shed contributes to the overall character and spatial arrangement of the Snell Camp.

#### Siefert Camp

The Siefert Camp has four surviving structures: a cottage, storage building, privy and crib dock ruin; all of which but the crib dock ruin have high integrity. The Siefert cottage (HS291) is in fair condition and the other structures are in good condition. Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Siefert bought the cabin in 1926, after coming to the island around 1922.

The structures within the Siefert Camp are all one story buildings that are dissimilar in form and have pyramidal hipped (cottage), shed (storage building) and shed roofs (privy). However, the buildings are painted white and further unified in the use of shiplap siding. The storage building (HS291A) is a later addition to the camp, has slightly narrower shiplap and additional details. Roofing is asphalt shingle on the cottage and rolled asphalt on the privy. Peeled pole construction is used for the railing of the cottage.

The Siefert cottage (HS291) was built ca. 1920 and is average size for an Isle Royale cottage, measuring approximately 24' x 33' (792 square feet). There is a ribbon of two over two windows across the front of the cottage, facing the lake and a small porch at the back. The building is set over the water, with the front supported by cedar posts; the base is enclosed with picket skirting. It has a central, interior brick chimney and wood stove heat and water is hand pumped. The door is three panel with glass.

The storage building (#291A) is probably a pre fabricated CCC structure and may be the 10' x 10' paint house originally located at Rock Harbor, or on Mott Island. As such, it would have been built between 1935 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers. The Park Superintendent gave the building, which had been dismantled, to Siefert in 1955. The building has corner boards, milled purlins and cut shingles on the gables. There is a panel door with trim that continues up to gable and one over one windows in both gable ends.

Construction dates of the privy and crib dock are not known, but probably were built between 1920 and 1955. The privy (HS291B) is a one holer built ca. 1920 1941 and has a square glass window, a wood floor and stone foundation. The crib dock ruin (HS291C) measures approximately 20' x 8' and rests on a log cribbing with stone infill.

### Connolly Camp

Four structures survive at the Connolly Camp: a cottage, guest house, crib dock and privy. All have high integrity in all areas, except for the crib dock, which has been rebuilt. During their earliest visits, the Connollys camped in the cove between Scoville Point and Dassler's Point. They used an old canvas army tent on a wooden platform floor, which was later used for overflow visitors. They built both the cottage and guest house between 1912 and 1914.

The buildings in the Connolly Camp are similar in design, form, materials and workmanship. They are all one story, gabled frame structures, sided with shiplap and painted and are roofed with rolled asphalt. The buildings are set on, or rest directly on cedar posts, or bedrock. The Connolly cottage (HS289) is average size for an early cottage, measuring approximately 27' x 27' (729 square feet). Built on the edge of a cliff with the deck hanging out over the water, the cottage is the most recognizable structure in Tobin Harbor. It has ribbons of six light windows, fixed, on several faces. The interior is unfinished and has a hand pump and "California Cooler" in the kitchen. A new deck was added and the front porch windows were replaced in 1997. There is a woodshed behind the cottage. The shed roofed privy (HS290A) is in fair condition and is similar to the other structures in siding.

Other structures contribute to the integrity of the site. The small, front gable entry guest house (HS290) is in fair to poor condition, measures 9' x 9' and is symmetrical in design. The six panel door is centrally placed and has fixed six light windows to each side. The crib dock (HS290B) is approximately 20' long, has a stone filled log cribbing and was repaired by the Park Service in 1997.

#### Kemmer Camp

The Kemmer Camp has six surviving structures that date to the resort hey day on Isle Royale: these include a residence, guest house, store house, boat house, privy, dock, concrete steps and a peeled pole rail. The buildings are currently used as park housing and the site has been upgraded with solar power, a water pump and a modern, floating dock. The structures retain high integrity in all areas, although the store house and dock are in only fair condition and have medium integrity of material due to deterioration. Elizabeth Kemmer, a St. Paul native and school teacher for twenty years, had first come to Isle Royale in 1928 to visit with her friend Elizabeth Underwood. The two women rented the cabin for several years before buying it.

The buildings at the Kemmer Camp are typical, single story frame structures, with either shiplap, vertical board, or droplap siding, all with cornerboards. The store house (HS275) is a combination of shiplap and vertical log construction. Most buildings are gabled, except for the privy and store house, which are shed roofed. Roofing is rolled asphalt. The buildings are supported by cedar post on rock or poured concrete. Residential structures have screen doors. Only the Kemmer residence is painted. Local fishermen Art Mattson and his brother constructed the guest house (HS273) and also repaired the Kemmer cottage after a fire in 1956. The brothers also built an addition that almost doubled the building's original size.

The Kemmer residence (HS272) was built between 1919 1921 by Gustav Sigismund is in good condition. The cottage is an asymmetrical, gabled structure measuring 20' x 37' (740 square feet). Siding is droplap and windows are one over one, used both horizontally and vertically. The interior has three chimneys, Franklin stove heat, hand pumped water and a "California Cooler."

The guest house (HS273) was typical of adjunct cottages built by summer residents for their guests. cozy but has no frills. Built in 1920 1921 (or possibly in 1938), the structure is in good condition and measures 18' x 8' (144 square feet). It has stove heating and a dry sink. The store house (HS275) was built ca. 1920 1921, (or possibly in 1938) and is in fair condition. It is a shed roofed, two room structure measuring 6' x 13' (78 square feet) and has the most eclectic combination of materials of all the camp buildings.

The boat house (HS274) was built ca. 1920 1921, or possibly in 1938, by Mr. Manthey, the same carpenter that built the Savage boat house. It measures approximately 10' x 20' (200 square feet), has an eight light window and double doors on one side. The associated dock is in poor condition. The Kemmer privy (HS272A) was built ca. 1938 and is in fair condition.

### Beard Camp

The Beard Camp has three surviving structures: a cottage, storage building and privy. All structures have high integrity in all areas and structures are in fair to good condition. The camp was initiated by the Greene family, who were from Omaha.

The cottage (HS280) and storage building (HS281) were both built in 1918. There is some uniformity between the cottage and store house in that they are both simple, one story gabled structures, with gable ends both similarly oriented. Materials are dissimilar: The cottage is beaded lap siding with corner boards and the store house is vertical log construction. The cottage measures approximately 26' x 24' (624 square feet), has a shed roofed front porch, picket skirting under the porch, a porch railing and panel shutters. It rests on log piers and has rolled asphalt roofing. The cottage has no electricity or plumbing.

The storage building (HS281) is a vertical log building with pole quarter rounds and measures approximately 11' x 9' (99 square feet). The structure is in good condition. It has deep over Hanging eaves, vertical log siding, rests on log and stone piers and has rolled asphalt roofing. The privy (HS280A) is newer construction and has plywood siding. It is in fair condition and is a typical 4' x 4' and a shed roof with corrugated fiberglass covering. It is not known whether the privy is in its original location.

### Edwards Camp

The Edwards Camp retains five buildings: a cottage, dining room, privy, store house, all of which are in good condition and have high degree of integrity in all areas except for setting, which has medium integrity due to the overgrowth of vegetation. "The Gem" (HS575), is a 10' x 15' cottage associated with the Edwards Camp and is on its own small island near Edwards Island. It is also in good condition and has high integrity in all areas but feeling, location, setting and association, which are medium due to overgrown vegetation.

The Reverend Maurice D. Edwards, a Presbyterian minister in St. Paul and his family, were among the first to establish a summer residence in Tobin Harbor. Exact dates of construction of the structures are not known, but photographs show the main cottage's existence prior to 1919. The date of construction is probably closer to the early days of the first decade.

The structures at the Edwards Camp have Craftsman style influences, with wide overhanging eaves and beveled rafter tails. The visual unity of the three main structures cottage, store house and dining room suggest that they were constructed at the same time, by a single builder, or constructed under design review. They are all one story frame structures with hipped or pyramidal hipped roofs, droplap siding and corner boards, have the same six light windows in sets of one or two and are all painted. Roofing material is also uniform and is asphalt shingle. The Edwards cottage (HS282) measures approximately 20' x 28' (560 square feet), has six light windows in sets of two and 12 lights flanking the door. There is a deep front porch that was formerly screened, wood steps and a large exterior cobblestone chimney. Skirting is picket and the cottage is set on log piers and brick.

The store house (HS283) is a one story hipped roof structure measuring approximately 10' x 18' (180 square feet) sheathed in droplap siding with corner boards. The roof is extended at one end to cover an open porch; the old roofline is visible underneath. The building has a six light window, an open porch with a wood floor and is supported by cornerstones. The dining room (HS282) is an open frame and was once screened. There is a diagonal upper bracing at corner posts, a wood floor. The privy (HS282B) is a gabled structure similar in materials to the other buildings. It has an asymmetrically placed, vertical board door and one four light window.

#### Merritt Camp

The Merritt Camp has good integrity and retains a cottage, three guest cottages, privy, woodshed and dock. The camp originally included a boat house, which is no longer extant. All surviving buildings are in good condition and have high integrity in all areas, except for the association of the Merritt Cottage. Alfred Merritt was from Duluth and discovered Isle Royale as a 19 year old deck hand in 1866. He later worked at the Island Mine Company in Siskiwit Bay and began camping at Blake Point, on what is now known as "Merritt Island." He began buying Isle Royale islands in 1908, shortly after the recently surveyed islands had been made available for purchase through auction in Marquette, Michigan.

Merritt bought a number of islands in Tobin, Duncan and Rock Harbors and in Siskiwit Bay. With his family's help, Merritt built his first house on Merritt Island in 1911.

The earliest buildings in the Merritt Camp are the Merritt cottage (HS299), the "Parsonage" (HS299D) and "Moose Manor" (HS271). These were all built between 1905 and 1910 and are gabled frame buildings with beaded board or droplap siding. The cottage measures 14' x 35' (490 square feet) and has a ribbon of six light windows. It has a painted, frame interior. "Moose Manor" guest house is approximately 13' x 12' (156 square feet). Three buildings were moved to the camp from other sites; two guest cabins, one from Bailey's Island and one from Minong Island and the privy, which was also moved from Bailey's Island. The Merritt Camp is significant as a member of the Tobin Harbor historic district and also for its association with Alfred Merritt, who was a long time resident, associated with the mining history of Isle Royale, as well as the recreational history. The Merritt Camp, along with the Stack/Wolbrink Camp, represents some of the earliest private camp developments at Isle Royale. The acquisitive evolution of the Merritt camp displays the self-sufficient nature of the island's summer residents and the tradition of recycling buildings as a construction technique.

### Stack/Wolbrink Camp

The Stack/Wolbrink Camp, located on Minong Island, is a good example of an early 20th century wealthy Midwesterner's private wilderness camp as a retreat that provided conveniences and sophisticated surroundings in a wilderness setting. The Stack/Wolbrink Camp has four surviving structures: a cottage, guest house, privy and stone retaining wall. The structures all have high integrity and are in good condition. The original owner, civil war veteran General John Roberts, began resorting at Tobin Harbor around 1900. Fred and Florence Stack first summered on Isle Royale in 1919. The Stacks lived next door to the H.L. Beard family, who summered on Isle Royale, as did Mr. Beard's sister, Mrs. "Omaha" Smith. The Stacks, Beards and Smiths spent their summers together in Tobin Harbor. The Stacks summered on Isle Royale each summer for about six weeks and first rented the Roberts' cottage, which was owned by R.W. Emerson, in 1920 and then purchased it in 1926.

The two residential buildings at the Stack/Wolbrink Camp are simple, one story gabled and hipped roof structures with drop lap siding and cornerboards, interior chimneys and rolled asphalt roofing. Both have deep porches: the main cottage is enclosed, with a ribbon of one over one windows on three sides (other windows are six light, exterior opening awning) and the guest cottage has an open porch. Both buildings have vertical picket skirting below porches and are set on cedar posts. Both are painted and present a unified and refined appearance, unlike the more eclectic collection of buildings at the Snell and Kemmer Camps.

The Stack cottage (HS287) was built circa 1900 1906 and measures approximately 32' x 40' (1,280 square feet). In terms of size it is closer to a house than a cottage. It consists of a large central living room, kitchen, dining room, four bedrooms and a large enclosed porch. Decorative details include a Craftsman style door and a decorative screen door. The cottage interior is well preserved and retains many original furnishings and artifacts, including an oil lamp chandelier, a "California Cooler," and Art Deco linoleum.

The Stack guest house (HS288), called the "Wee Hoos" by Mr. Stack, was built between 1900 and 1920. It measures approximately 28' x 12' (336 square feet), which is large for an Isle Royale guest house. The interior has tongue and groove paneling and one over one windows. The privy (HS287) is typical, but has linoleum flooring. A 3' tall x 15' long dry laid stone retaining wall (HS287B) parallels the coast. The property originally had two docks, one on the north side of the property, near their boathouse and another on the south side where fish were cleaned. There was originally a trail through the woods from the Stack cottage to the Minong Lodge resort, which was the center of Tobin Harbor activity.

### Gale Camp

The Gale Camp retains a cottage, guest cottage, tool shed/wash house, privy and dock. All but the tool shed / wash house are in good condition. The Gale boat house is gone. The Gale Camp was owned by Alfreda Gale, a widow from St. Louis, Missouri, who began coming to Isle Royale in the 1930s. The Gale buildings are nearly all one story, gabled, frame structures; the privy has a hipped roof. The two residential structures have log veneer siding, revealing them as more recent additions to Tobin Harbor than most of the other camps. The Gale cottage (HS276) is larger than the guest cottage (HS277A), measuring approximately 35 x 25' (875 square feet), while the guest cottage is 12 x 17' (204 square feet). The tool shed / wash house (#277) is approximately 102 square feet. Details of the Gale cottage include a center stone chimney, stone fireplace and six lights windows in sets of two. Guest house windows are one over one. The Gale Camp's overall integrity of setting and association suffer due to the loss of associated buildings.

### How Camp

The How Camp has two surviving buildings: a cottage and a guest cabin. The camp has medium integrity and structures have high integrity in all areas, except for the guest cabin's integrity of materials and workmanship. Mr. How had first come to Isle Royale as a 16 year old boy. He later purchased the property because Mrs. How thought there would be no snakes on such a small island.

The How cottage (HS278) was built in 1937 and is in good condition, while the older guest cabin (HS279), which was built prior to 1915, is in fair to poor condition. Both buildings are simple one story gabled frame structures. The How cottage is 470 square feet, with a full width front porch, thin log veneer siding and log veneer skirting. Details include a ribbon of six light casement windows in sets of two, French doors and a 15 light window on the porch side overlooking the lake. Board and batten vertical boards with scalloped end in gable ends. The guest cabin is equipped with a hand water pump, has no utilities and is heated by woodstove. It is finished in knotty pine paneling and has pine floors. The guest cabin is 235 square feet, with a shallow pitch gable roof, small front porch and drop lap siding. The cabin originally had a dock out front.

Although it lacks integrity in some areas, the How Camp is important as part of the Tobin Harbor historic district and, like the Gale Camp, the use of log veneer represents the evolution in perceptions of "proper" wilderness cabin construction.

### Dassler Camp

The Dassler Camp, located on Scoville Point, has several surviving structures: a cottage, guest house, boathouse and privy, all in good condition but the privy, with is in fair to poor condition. The camp has high /medium integrity, due to the medium integrity of the altered Dassler cottage's design, materials and workmanship. The Dasslers were one of the first families to camp in Tobin Harbor. Dassler bought the land in 1902 from a defunct mining interest. The Dassler residential buildings are all one story gabled structures.

The cottage was built circa 1905 1911, is 780 square feet and has asphalt shingle siding. The guest house is 192 square feet and has drop lap siding with cornerboards. Windows in both structures are six light and four light. The boat house (HS266) is in good condition and has asphalt siding over horizontal boards, with corner boards. It has four light windows in sets of two and two large doors on the gable end that open to the dock. The Dassler Camp is important as one of the earliest camps in the Tobin Harbor historic district.

#### Savage Camp

The Savage Camp retains only a boat house and a storage shed, both of which are now in a state of ruin. The camp has almost no integrity, due to the loss of all buildings. The boat house is large by Isle Royale standards, measuring 36' x 37' and was used by both the Merritt and Gale families. Although only two structures remain, the property is important as a surviving structure in the Tobin Harbor District and one of the few surviving examples of a boat house at Isle Royale.

#### Minong Lodge Cabin

The Minong Lodge Cabin (HS287X), located on Minong Island, is the only remaining cabin of the Minong Lodge complex. Built circa 1914-1925, it is a one-story, three-room structure that is nearly square in plan. It has a hipped roof and central brick chimney. The walls are constructed of vertical logs, with picket skirting. There is a recessed corner porch with a pole railing in a decorative "x" pattern. There are significant holes in the roof, leading to a great deal of interior water damage and rot. The ruin of an associated privy is nearby. The privy was also constructed with vertical log walls.

#### Character-defining Features:

Feature: Snell Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113400

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,477	5,335,183

IDLCS Number: 73139

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Snell Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS296

Feature: Snell Guest House



Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature Identification Number: 113402

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,464	5,335,172

IDLCS Number: 73140

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Snell Guest House

LCS Structure Number: HS298

Feature: Snell Store House

Feature Identification Number: 113404

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,463	5,335,182

IDLCS Number: 73141

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor- Snell Store House

LCS Structure Number: HS297

Feature: Snell Writing Shack

Feature Identification Number: 113406

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,489	5,335,167

IDLCS Number: 73142

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Snell Writing Shack

LCS Structure Number: HS296A

Feature: Snell Dock

Feature Identification Number: 113408

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,467	5,335,200

Feature: Siefert Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113410

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,903	5,335,492

IDLCS Number: 73143

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Siefert Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS291

Feature: Siefert Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 113412

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,914	5,335,497

IDLCS Number: 73144

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Siefert Storage Building

LCS Structure Number: HS291A

Feature: Siefert Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113414

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,904	5,335,486

IDLCS Number: 73145

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Siefert Privy

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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LCS Structure Number: HS291B

Feature: Siefert Crib Dock Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 113416

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,891	5,335,505

Feature: Connolly Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113418

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	392,002	5,335,541

IDLCS Number: 73146

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Connolly Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS289

Feature: Connolly Guest House

Feature Identification Number: 113420

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,985	5,335,553

IDLCS Number: 73147

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Connolly Guest House

LCS Structure Number: HS290

Feature: Connolly Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113422

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,995	5,335,538

IDLCS Number: 73149

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Connolly Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS290A

Feature: Dassler Boat House (Connolly Camp)

Feature Identification Number: 113424

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,955	5,335,539

IDLCS Number: 73148

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Dassler Boat House

LCS Structure Number: HS266

Feature: Connolly Dock

Feature Identification Number: 113426

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,955	5,335,539

Feature: Kemmer Guest House

Feature Identification Number: 113430

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,703	5,335,128

IDLCS Number: 73151

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Kemmer Guest House

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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LCS Structure Number: HS273

Feature: Kemmer Residence

Feature Identification Number: 113428

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,694	5,335,116

IDLCS Number: 73150

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Kemmer Residence

LCS Structure Number: HS272

Feature: Kemmer Store House

Feature Identification Number: 113432

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,675	5,335,119

IDLCS Number: 73152

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Kemmer Store House

LCS Structure Number: HS275

Feature: Kemmer Boat House

Feature Identification Number: 113434

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,675	5,335,123

IDLCS Number: 73153

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Kemmer Boat House

LCS Structure Number: HS274

Feature: Kemmer Privy

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature Identification Number: 113436

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,654	5,335,116

IDLCS Number: 73154

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Kemmer Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS272A

Feature: Kemmer Modern Privy

Feature Identification Number: 147483

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,650	5,335,108

Feature: Kemmer Dock

Feature Identification Number: 113438

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,700	5,335,109

Feature: Beard Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113440

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,790	5,335,978

IDLCS Number: 73160

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 12 - Beard Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS280

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature: Beard Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 113442

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,797	5,335,985

IDLCS Number: 73161

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 12 - Beard/Greene Storage Bldg

LCS Structure Number: HS281

Feature: Beard Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113444

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,808	5,335,998

Feature: Beard Shower House

Feature Identification Number: 147485

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,790	5,335,983

Feature: Edwards Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113446

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	393,152	5,336,414

IDLCS Number: 73124

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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LCS Structure Name: Edwards Island - Edwards Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS282

Feature: Edwards Store House

Feature Identification Number: 113448

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	393,148	5,336,401

IDLCS Number: 73126

LCS Structure Name: Edwards Island - Edwards Store House

LCS Structure Number: HS283

Feature: Edwards Dining Room

Feature Identification Number: 113450

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	393,149	5,336,404

IDLCS Number: 73125

LCS Structure Name: Edwards Island - Edwards Dining Room

LCS Structure Number: HS282A

Feature: Edwards Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113452

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	393,154	5,336,419

IDLCS Number: 73127

LCS Structure Name: Edwards Island - Edwards Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS282B



Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature: Merritt Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113454

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,409	5,335,227

IDLCS Number: 73162

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS299

Feature: Merritt "Parsonage"

Feature Identification Number: 113456

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,368	5,335,183

IDLCS Number: 73163

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt "Parsonage"

LCS Structure Number: HS299D

Feature: Merritt "Moose Manor"

Feature Identification Number: 113458

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,392	5,335,230

IDLCS Number: 73165

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt "Moose Manor"

LCS Structure Number: HS271

Feature: Merritt "Deer House"

Feature Identification Number: 113460

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing				
Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
				391,400	5,335,223
IDLCS Number:	73164				
LCS Structure Name:	Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt "Deer House"				
LCS Structure Number:	HS299A				
Feature:	Merritt Privy				
Feature Identification Number:	113462				
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing				
Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
				391,386	5,335,212
IDLCS Number:	73166				
LCS Structure Name:	Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt Privy				
LCS Structure Number:	HS299B				
Feature:	Merritt Woodshed				
Feature Identification Number:	113464				
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing				
Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
				391,396	5,335,224
IDLCS Number:	73167				
LCS Structure Name:	Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Merritt Woodshed				
LCS Structure Number:	HS299C				
Feature:	Merritt Dock				
Feature Identification Number:	113466				
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing				

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
				391,433	5,335,217

Feature: Stack Modern Privy

Feature Identification Number: 147489

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,804	5,335,643

Feature: Stack Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113468

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
				391,835	5,335,641

IDLCS Number: 73171

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Minong Island - Stack Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS287

Feature: Stack Guest House

Feature Identification Number: 113470

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,804	5,335,643

IDLCS Number: 73172

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Minong Island - Stack Guest House

LCS Structure Number: HS288

Feature: Stack Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113472

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,837	533,625

IDLCS Number: 73173

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Minong Island - Stack Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS287A

Feature: Stack Stone Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 113474

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,835	5,335,630

IDLCS Number: 73174

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Minong Island - Stack Retaining Wall

LCS Structure Number: HS287B

Feature: Gale Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113476

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,443	5,335,709

IDLCS Number: 73156

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Gale Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS276

Feature: Gale Guest Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 113478

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,422	5,335,707

IDLCS Number: 73158

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Gale Guest Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS277A

Feature: Gale Tool Shed

Feature Identification Number: 113480

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,430	5,335,706

IDLCS Number: 73157

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Gale Tool Shed

LCS Structure Number: HS277

Feature: Gale Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113482

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,427	5,335,700

IDLCS Number: 73159

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor, Island 13 - Gale Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS277B

Feature: Gale Dock

Feature Identification Number: 113484

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM <u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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GPS-Uncorrected                      Area              NAD 83              16

Feature:      How Cottage

Feature Identification Number:              113486

Type of Feature Contribution:              Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,529	5,335,647

IDLCS Number:                      73168

LCS Structure Name:                      Tobin Harbor, Island 14 - How Cabin

LCS Structure Number:                      HS278

Feature:      How Guest Cottage

Feature Identification Number:              113488

Type of Feature Contribution:              Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,556	5,335,669

IDLCS Number:                      73169

LCS Structure Name:                      Tobin Harbor, Island 14 - How Guest Cabin

LCS Structure Number:                      HS279

Feature:      Dassler Cottage

Feature Identification Number:              113490

Type of Feature Contribution:              Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	392,113	5,335,556

IDLCS Number:                      73129

LCS Structure Name:                      Scoville Point - Dassler Cottage

LCS Structure Number:                      HS284

Feature:      Dassler Guest House

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature Identification Number: 113492

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	392,109	5,335,547

IDLCS Number: 73130

LCS Structure Name: Scoville Point - Dassler Guest House

LCS Structure Number: HS285

Feature: Dassler Privy

Feature Identification Number: 113496

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	392,072	5,335,523

IDLCS Number: 73131

LCS Structure Name: Scoville Point - Dassler Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS285A

Feature: Savage Boat House

Feature Identification Number: 113498

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,957	5,335,371

Feature: Savage Storage Shed

Feature Identification Number: 113500

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	390,957	5,335,371

Feature: Mattson Fishery Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 147465

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,626	5,335,264

IDLCS Number: 73132

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson Fishery Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS295

Feature: Mattson Fishery Fish House

Feature Identification Number: 147467

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,622	5,335,293

IDLCS Number: 73135

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson Fishery Fish House

LCS Structure Number: HS292B

Feature: Mattson Fishery Fishing Shed

Feature Identification Number: 147469

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,622	5,335,292

IDLCS Number: 73136

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson Fishery Fishing Shed

LCS Structure Number: HS292C

Feature: Mattson Fishery Privy



Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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Feature Identification Number: 147471

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,603	5,335,256

IDLCS Number: 73137

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson Fishery Privy

LCS Structure Number: HS292F

Feature: Mattson Fishery Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 147473

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,638	5,335,264

IDLCS Number: 73133

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson Fishery Storage Building

LCS Structure Number: HS294

Feature: Mattson/Anderson Fishery Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 147475

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,644	5,335,290

IDLCS Number: 73134

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Harbor - Mattson/Anderson Fishery Cottage

LCS Structure Number: HS292

Feature: Mattson Fishery Shed Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 147477

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,622	5,335,286

Feature: Mattson Fishery Shed

Feature Identification Number: 147479

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,655	5,335,286

Feature: Mattson Fishery Modern Privy

Feature Identification Number: 147481

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,607	5,335,253

Feature: Minong Island "Post Office"

Feature Identification Number: 147717

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	16	391,550	5,335,399

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Snell Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Snell Guest House (Jackson 2010)*



*Snell Store House (Jackson 2010)*



*Snell Writing Shack (Jackson 2010)*





*Snell Modern Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Siefert Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Siefert Storage Building (Jackson 2010)*



*Siefert Privy (Jackson 2010)*





*Connolly Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Connolly Guest House (Jackson 2010)*



*Connolly Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Dassler Boat House (Jackson 2010)*

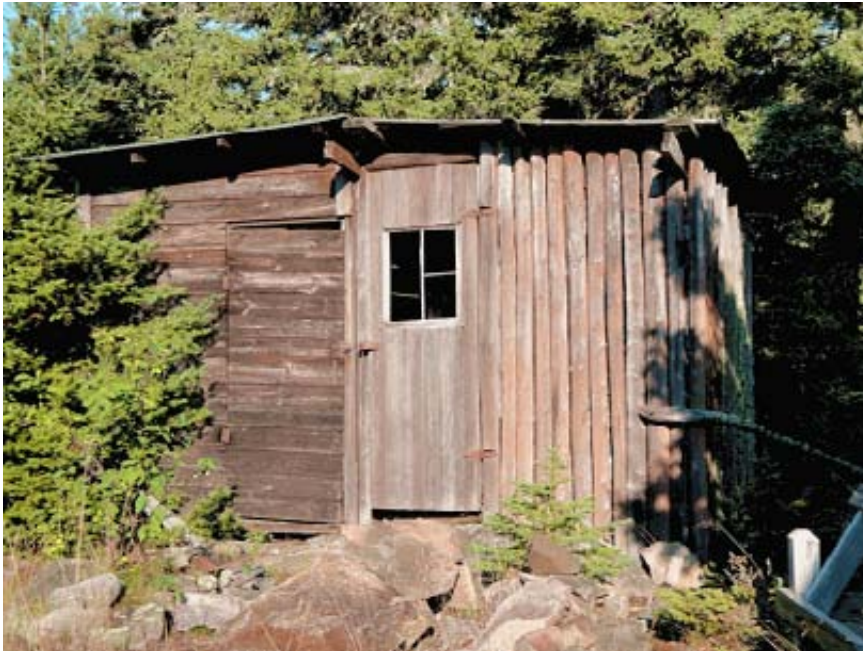




*Kemmer Residence (Jackson 2010)*



*Kemmer Guest House (Jackson 2010)*



*Kemmer Store House (Jackson 2010)*



*Kemmer Boat House (Jackson 2010)*





*Kemmer Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Kemmer Modern Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Beard Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Beard Storage Building (Jackson 2010)*





*Beard Modern Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Beard Shower House (Jackson 2010)*



*Edwards Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Edwards Store House (Jackson 2010)*





*Edwards Dining Room (Jackson 2010)*



*Edwards Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Merritt Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Merritt "Parsonage" (Jackson 2010)*





*Merritt "Moose Manor" (Jackson 2010)*



*Merritt "Deer House" (Jackson 2010)*



*Merritt Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Merritt Woodshed (Jackson 2010)*





*Stack Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Stack Guest House (Jackson 2010)*



*Stack Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Stack Retaining Wall (Jackson 2010)*





*Stack Modern Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Gale Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Gale Guest Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Gale Tool Shed (Jackson 2010)*





*Gale Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Gale Firewood Storage Shelter (Jackson 2010)*



*How Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*How Guest Cabin (Jackson 2010)*





*How Privy Ruin (Jackson 2010)*



*Dassler Cottage (Jackson 2010)*



*Dassler Guest House (Jackson 2010)*



*Dassler Privy (Jackson 2010)*





*Dassler Modern Privy (Jackson 2010)*



*Savage Boat House Ruin (Jackson 2010)*



*Savage Shed Ruin (Jackson 2010)*



*Minong Island "Post Office" (Jackson 2010)*

### **Small Scale Features**

Common small scale features found throughout the various Tobin Harbor camps provide a visual continuity that characterizes the landscape. Stacks and piles of wood are ubiquitous. Building materials are frequently recycled. Spare lumber that serves no immediate use is stacked and left for future needs. Most of the camps sit within densely wooded areas. Trees that have fallen across trails and buildings are common, and serve as firewood to be cut and stacked. A third variety of the woodpile is found in the unfortunate form of collapsed structures. Rocks also feature prominently in the landscape. They are arranged to line paths or form low retaining walls. They border garden areas and fire pits. They provide foundation materials for buildings. A frequent sight just below the water level along the shorelines are the remnants of old crib docks with rocks still piled inside the ruins of crib framing. Boats, tools, propane tanks, rustic benches and lawn furniture populate the landscape – more haphazardly or orderly depending on the camp.

While many of the extant small scale features are the result of an evolving vernacular landscape and not necessarily historical, they do not adversely impact the cultural landscape and enhance the feeling and association of the sites. Because the geographic isolation of Tobin Harbor has limited many of the features of modern infrastructure, small scale features retain the rustic, improvised quality that defined the period of significance. A noticeable concession to modernity is the prevalence of small plastic photovoltaic footlights that line pathways. These, however, are not highly visible intrusions. Kemmer Camp, which is maintained by the park service, contains a series of photovoltaic panels for its power supply that make an overtly nonhistoric imprint on the site.

### **Cluster Arrangement**

Tobin Harbor structures are clustered into primary landscape areas associated with individual private camps. These included the Snell Camp, Siefert Camp, Connolly Camp, Kemmer Camp, Beard Camp, Edwards Camp, Merritt Camp, the Stack/Wolbrink Camp, the Gale Camp, the How Camp, the Dassler Camp, the Savage Camp, and the Mattson Fishery.

Privately developed camps typically contain a number of modest, one-story frame structures, including a seasonal residence, one or two guest cabins, and a privy. The camps were located in isolated areas, on a few acres (many on their own tiny islands), and were accessible only by boat. Cabins were often sited up on high bluffs, set back in the trees, overlooking the water. Access was gained to the camp from a dock via wood or stone steps, roughly laid stone pavers or over the exposed native rock. There was often an informal "patio" on a nearby flat rock landing. Resorts often served as centers of activity in the harbor communities, such as the Minong Lodge in Tobin Harbor (Franks 1999, 128-129).

### **Land Use**

Historic land use activities at Tobin Harbor influenced both the location and the character of physical improvements throughout the historic period, and remain intact today. Cottages were situated to take advantage of views to the harbor and neighboring islands. While some fire rings and picnic tables were located closer to the water edge for visibility and the social involvement, others were established nearer to the cottages for privacy. Boathouses stored the only mode of transportation and provided some storage for equipment.

A range of recreational activities were popular at Tobin Harbor and the greater Isle Royale area, many of which emphasized the natural resource attractions in the area. During the historic period, typical recreation pursuits included swimming, boating, fishing, and hiking. Passive types of recreational land use included sky-watching, picnicking, greenstoning, or reading and visiting on the porches of cabins.

### **Circulation**

The circulation system at the Tobin Harbor continues to reflect patterns of movement used during the period of significance, both within each “camp” and the district as a whole. Circulation at the various “camps” within Tobin Harbor are comprised of dirt paths and stone and wooden steps developed to connect various buildings and structures.

Circulation on the islands remain pedestrian. The islands’ small sizes and gentle topography has resulted in many narrow foot trails around the perimeter and between cottages, boat houses, and docks. It is difficult to date these footpaths, however it can be presumed that they were the result of use by the families that recreated on the islands. Paths between the cottages and to the water are not likely to have changed much over time given the fact that they are to and from a destination. The trail/footpaths as they currently exist are documented on each camp site map.

Equally important, though more amorphous, the water routes between the camps, Minong Lodge and the mainland provided a connection between families, social events at the Lodge and their permanent homes. While these boats probably took very similar routes, only the docks at the origin and destination provide an guide to this form of transportation.

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Snell stairs with rail
Feature Identification Number:	113504
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Snell stone paths
Feature Identification Number:	113506
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Snell dirt paths
Feature Identification Number:	113508
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Siefert stone path
Feature Identification Number:	113510
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: Siefert dirt paths  
Feature Identification Number: 113512  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Connolly stone steps  
Feature Identification Number: 113524  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Connolly dirt paths  
Feature Identification Number: 113526  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Kemmer concrete steps & peeled pole rail  
Feature Identification Number: 113502  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Kemmer dirt paths  
Feature Identification Number: 113528  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Merritt dirt and rock paths  
Feature Identification Number: 113514  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stack/Wolbrink stone steps  
Feature Identification Number: 113516  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stack/Wolbrink dirt trails  
Feature Identification Number: 113518  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gale stone steps with rail  
Feature Identification Number: 113520  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing



Feature: Gale dirt paths

Feature Identification Number: 113522

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Dassler dirt paths

Feature Identification Number: 113530

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The wooden stairs with wooden handrails from the dock to the Snell main cabin (Jackson 2010)*



*Stone stairs leading from the Connolly cabin to the dock (Jackson 2010)*



*Beard Camp footpath (Jackson 2010)*





*Stack/Wolbrink Camp footpath and steps (Jackson 2010)*

### **Natural Systems and Features**

Isle Royale National Park lies in the Superior Upland physical province. Elevation Ranges from 600 feet at Lake Superior to almost 1,400 feet along Greenstone Ridge. The physiography of the park is a product of glaciation modified by bedrock. The dominant features across the landscape are the ridge and valley topography with variable thickness of glacial drift deposits left from the last retreat of the continental glaciers about 10,000 years ago. There are many lakes and ponds, and vast areas of swamps cover depressions in the landscape. Numerous low gradient stream systems drain the interior of the island into Lake Superior.

Surficial deposits of glacial debris cover the island, ranging in thickness from over five feet near Lake Desor to less than two feet near the northeastern end of the island. Bedrock outcrops are common across the island.

Two major parallel the long axis of the island, the Minong and Greenstone Ridges. Both ridges have steep escarpments with elevational differences of several hundred feet (GMP 1998).

### **Geology**

Precambrian rock layers over one billion years old, the result of successive volcanism, sedimentation, uplift, and erosion, form the Isle Royale archipelago. The bedrock sequence on the island consists of thick layers of lava and sedimentary rocks that have been tilted toward the southeast and linear ridges of the island are the eroded edges of the sequence. Significant minerals found in the park include copper, greenstones, datolite, and agates.

Keweenawan volcanics dominate the geology of Isle Royale, with interbedded sediments exposed in the upwarping of the deposits lie on the southwestern end of the island that have corresponding features on the south shore of Lake Superior as sandstones and conglomerates. Cutting across these beds are many transverse faults.

Glacial activity is visible throughout the island and includes abrasions on bedrock, quarrying of rocks by plucking, striation across the bedrock, deposits of glacial till, and landscape features such as drumlins and moraines. Former lake levels of Lake Superior are evidenced by inland beach ridges on the island (GMP 1998).

#### Soils

A soil survey for Isle Royale mapped and described 15 soil series, and 14 distinct soil associations were described. Three new soil series were included based on their development associated with the various lake levels in the Lake Superior basin, the decay and retreat of the glaciers, and the uplift of the island mass following glacial retreat.

The soils on Isle Royale are derived from deposits and outwash left by the retreating glaciers and meltwater. Glacial till deposits vary in thickness across the island and are much deeper toward the southwest end. The soils in the northeastern section are thin and highly organic; on the southwestern end, the soils are deeper, better developed, and less organic (GMP 1998).

#### Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (1977) designated Isle Royale as a class I airshed, which provides for the highest level of protection of air quality. Air quality remains a long standing concern, as the health of this resource is so intimately linked to the other resources of the park.

In 1991-1992, visibility monitoring equipment operating in the park identified industrial sources of visible pollutants in the viewshed toward Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. The direct impact to park resources from these pollutants is unknown. Park staff has documented pulp and paper mill odors reaching the park from Thunder Bay; on average, these odors reach the park 20% of the time during visitor season.

The greatest concern for the park is aerially transported toxic contaminants. These contaminant include mercury, organochlorines, herbicides, and elemental zinc and sulfur. In 1993 lake trout in Siskiwit Bay exceeded the state consumption advisory for total chlordane, toxaphene, total PCBs, mercury, and total DDT. The resurgence of the bald eagle and osprey nesting in the park and the dramatic increase of double crested cormorants are linked in part to lower levels of PCBs than in previous decades. The effects of contaminants on the plant and animal life of Isle Royale remain unknown (GMP 1998).

### Climate

The climate on Isle Royale is similar to that of the rest of the upper Great Lakes region. Some snow may be expected any time from September to May, but it accumulates from mid November to April. Temperatures are moderated by Lake Superior. On Isle Royale, daily lows in winter may be 6 degrees warmer than those of the mainland. In summer Isle Royale is much cooler than the mainland. Trees are not fully leaved out until June, and traces of autumn color appear in late August (Mech 1966).

### Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*The lush vegetation and steep, rocky shoreline make Edwards camp both difficult to get to or see. (NPS, 2000)*



*Gently sloping, but rugged, rocky shoreline and forested areas, like the one near the Dassler camp, surround many of the camps (NPS 1997).*

### **Views and Vistas**

Views to and from each of the camps provided both scenic benefits and a sense of community. Views oriented mainly from the cabins, out in every direction to take in distance views of neighboring islands and the harbor as a whole. At a number of the camps, cottage porches, benches and trails have been located to take advantage of the views. Views from the cottages and guest cabins alternate between prospect and refuge, openings across the water to other islands or vegetation that screens the cottages. Views today appear to have more vegetation than in the past.

### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*View from the Stack/Wolbrink dock to the How Camp (Jackson 2010)*





*View from the Beard Camp across the harbor to the Connolly Camp, Siefert Camp, and Stack/Wolbrink Camp (Jackson 2010)*



*View from Kemmer Camp looking northeast along Tobin Harbor (Jackson 2010)*



*The overlook at the Dassler Camp on Scoville Point provides a sweeping, dramatic view (NPS 1997)*

### **Vegetation**

The native vegetation is a dominant feature of the Tobin Harbor landscape. A diversity of trees includes spruce, white pine, birch, balsam, cedar, mountain ash, and aspen. Trees provided residents with building materials, firewood, and, in the case of driftwood, ornamental decorations. Various shrubs flourish in the area; many produced edible berries such as blueberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and wild strawberries. Blueberry picking, in particular, has traditionally been a popular activity.

Fishermen's families often maintained gardens that included rhubarb, potatoes, carrots, and strawberries. It is not clear to what extent this type of subsistence gardening was practiced by Tobin Harbor. Ornamental gardens were probably common flourishes in the camps, but the current landscape gives few hints as to the extent. Arrangements of rocks often appear to delineate former garden areas at various camps, but it is somewhat a matter of conjecture. A comparison of the current landscape with historic photographs show that vegetation has greatly encroached into formerly maintained open spaces, giving many of the camps unkempt, neglected appearance, and obscuring traces of historic landscaping.



### **Cultural Traditions**

Although Tobin Harbor was a summer resort community for relatively wealthy families, the camps remained simple and rustic, with cabins of wood frame construction and tarpaper roofs. In many ways, the camps followed the aesthetics of the island's fisheries, with outbuildings and guest cabins added as needed, materials from old buildings recycled into new ones, and entire structures even being moved to different camps. Guest cabins (no longer extant) at Minong Lodge, for example, were moved there from Davidson Island in Rock Harbor. The boathouse currently located at the Connolly Camp, was moved from the Dassler Camp.

Aside from utilizing some of the same resourcefulness as the Isle Royale fishermen, there were also personal ties. Gus Mattson, who maintained the harbor's only fishery, also established the Tobin's Harbor Summer Resort (later to become Minong Lodge). Additionally, he and his family built several of the summer cabins in the harbor and provided maintenance and boating services to the vacationing families. Despite being a summer community of people from far-flung places, Tobin Harbor retained a distinctly local culture amalgamated with the rest of the island.

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Fair  
**Assessment Date:** 03/07/2011

### Impacts

<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Exposure To Elements
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal
<b>Impact Description:</b>	The harsh winters and wet summers of Isle Royale increase the deterioration of features on Tobin Harbor. Maintenance by life lease holders helps counter the effects of the elements.
<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Deferred Maintenance
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal
<b>Impact Description:</b>	Due to climatic extremes and limited occupancy, structures suffer from deferred maintenance. Landscape elements such as clearing for views and regular clean up of vegetative debris is neglected due to lack of time and limited need.
<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Structural Deterioration
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal

### Stabilization Costs

**Landscape Stabilization Cost:** 179,333.00  
**Cost Date:** 01/30/2003

#### Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No stabilization costs for the Tobin Harbor landscape have been approved. The stabilization costs do not include stabilization of structures which is separate cost under the LCS. Structures on site should be evaluated regularly to insure they are stable and that storms and vegetation that had fallen during the winter did not adversely affect either the structures or any other landscape features. Trails and views should also be cleared of fallen and overgrown vegetation.

It is recommended that a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) be prepared for the Tobin Harbor District. The CLR would further assess the landscape characteristics and features to determine an overall treatment strategy for the district: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration or reconstruction.



## Treatment

### Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined

**Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:**

Both the 1998 General Management Plan (GMP) and the 1999 Resource Management Plan (RMP) are inconclusive on the management plans for cultural landscapes in general and Tobin Harbor specifically.

The GMP states that the “primary goal of cultural resource management is to understand, preserve, and interpret the history of human experience on the island” (GMP, 8/17/1998, 24). The preferred alternative “would retain historic structures if they were eligible for the National Register and a potential use was identified” (GMP, 1998, 24). However, priority for adaptive re-use would be given to structures in nonwilderness areas. The plan goes on to say that specific actions for each property would be identified on a case-by-case basis. Criteria for selecting specific actions would be based on wilderness status, national register eligibility, condition of structures, importance to cultural landscapes and the suitability and potential for adaptive uses by the park” (GMP 1998, 24). However, specifics are not outlined in the report.

The RMP determined that the “park needed to identify all landscapes with cultural significance,” after which a management strategy for cultural landscape combined with natural resources concerns could be developed (RMP, 1999). The report does specifically mention Tobin Harbor, stating that the “life lease community has the potential to be considered significant as a cultural landscape. Much of the significance lies in the harbor community as a whole and not in the individual cabin sites” (RMP 1999, 31).

**Approved Treatment Completed:** No

## Bibliography and Supplemental Information

### Bibliography

<b>Citation Author:</b>	Franks, Kathryn E. and Arnold R. Alanen
<b>Citation Title:</b>	Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types
<b>Year of Publication:</b>	1999
<b>Citation Publisher:</b>	National Park Service
<b>Citation Type:</b>	Both Graphic and Narrative
<b>Citation Location:</b>	Midwest Regional Office library and Isle Royale National Park library and on file in the CLI/LCS program files,
<b>Citation Author:</b>	Gale, Thomas P. and Kendra L. Gale
<b>Citation Title:</b>	Isle Royale: A Photographic History
<b>Year of Publication:</b>	1995
<b>Citation Publisher:</b>	Isle Royale Natural History Association
<b>Citation Number:</b>	95 77959
<b>Citation Type:</b>	Both Graphic and Narrative
<b>Citation Location:</b>	The text is located in the Midwest Region Library.
<b>Citation Author:</b>	Hakala, D. Robert
<b>Citation Title:</b>	Isle Royale: Primeval Prince, A History
<b>Year of Publication:</b>	1953
<b>Source Name:</b>	CRBIB
<b>Citation Number:</b>	002965
<b>Citation Type:</b>	Narrative
<b>Citation Location:</b>	The text is located in the Cultural Resources library at the Midwest Region Office.

**Citation Author:** Huber, N. King  
**Citation Title:** The Geological Story of Isle Royale National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1983  
**Citation Publisher:** USGS  
**Source Name:** Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
**Citation Number:** 75 619126  
**Citation Type:** Both Graphic and Narrative  
**Citation Location:** This text is located in the Cultural Landscape Inventory files in the Midwest Regional Office.

**Citation Author:** Karamanski, Theodore J. Zeitlan and Joseph Richard Derosé  
**Citation Title:** Narrative History of Isle Royale National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1988  
**Source Name:** CRBIB  
**Citation Number:** 014094  
**Citation Type:** Narrative  
**Citation Location:** The text is located in the Cultural Landscape Inventory files in the Midwest Regional Office.

**Citation Author:** Little, John James  
**Citation Title:** Island Wilderness, A History of Isle Royal National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1978  
**Source Name:** CRBIB  
**Citation Number:** 010618  
**Citation Type:** Narrative  
**Citation Location:** The text is located in the Cultural Landscape Inventory files at the Midwest Region Office.



**Citation Author:** National Park Service  
**Citation Title:** Final General Management Plan - Environmental Impact Statement  
**Year of Publication:** 1998  
**Citation Publisher:** Department of the Interior National Park Service  
**Source Name:** Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
**Citation Number:** S916 I81  
**Citation Type:** Narrative  
**Citation Location:** Midwest Regional Office library and Isle Royale National Park library

**Citation Author:** National Park Service  
**Citation Title:** Resource Management Plan  
**Year of Publication:** 1999  
**Source Name:** Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
**Citation Number:** S916 I8 1999  
**Citation Type:** Narrative  
**Citation Location:** Midwest Regional Office library and Isle Royale National Park library,

**Citation Author:** National Park Service  
**Citation Title:** Wilderness Recommendations for Isle Royale National Park  
**Year of Publication:** 1990  
**Source Name:** Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
**Citation Type:** Both Graphic and Narrative  
**Citation Location:** A copy of the text is located in the Cultural Landscape Inventory files in the Midwest Regional Office.

**Citation Author:** Oikarinen, Peter  
**Citation Title:** Island Folk: The People of Isle Royale  
**Year of Publication:** 1979  
**Citation Publisher:** Isle Royale Natural History Association

**Citation Author:** Rakestraw, Lawrence  
**Citation Title:** Post-Colombian History of Isle Royale Part II: Fisheries  
**Year of Publication:** 1967  
**Citation Publisher:** Michigan Technological University  
**Citation Location:** The text is located in the Midwest Region Library.

**Citation Author:** Toupal, Rebecca S., Richard W. Stoffle, and M. Nieves Zedeno  
**Citation Title:** The Isle Royale Folkefiskerisamfunn: Familier Som Levde av Fiske  
An Ethnohistory of the Scandinavian Folk Fishermen of Isle Royale  
National Park

**Year of Publication:** 2002  
**Citation Publisher:** National Park Service

## Supplemental Information

**Title:** Tobin Harbor District Determination of Eligibility, 1/7/2000



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Candice S. Miller, Secretary of State  
Lansing, Michigan 48918-0001

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
Michigan Historical Center  
717 West Allegan Street  
Lansing, Michigan 48918-1800

January 7, 2000

DOUGLAS A. BARNARD  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK  
800 E LAKESHORE DRIVE  
HOUGHTON MI 49931-1869

RE: ER-2191 Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated  
Property Types, Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw County (NPS)

Dear Mr. Barnard:

Thank you for the additional photographs and site plans you provided for Isle Royale National Park properties.  
This additional information permits us to make the following comments:

**Island Mine:** We agree that any above-ground features relating to the mining use, including building and structure walls, road and tramway traces, the cemetery, the well, and any remnants of the dam and docks, contribute to the historic character of the national register-eligible mine complex.

**Holte, Anderson, and Bangsund Fisheries and Andrew/Scotland Camp:** We concur in your recommendation that the Holte and Anderson houses appear national register-eligible as representative examples of log fishery houses. We believe the log privy associated with the Anderson house should be included along with the house itself.

**Rock Harbor Lodge:** Thank you for the site plan and additional photographs. However, the map does not identify some of the contributing buildings described in the report and reveals numerous buildings and features for which you have not provided information. The report does not provide adequate historical information about several of the older buildings. These factors continue to make it difficult to evaluate the national register-eligibility of the site. We require information on all the buildings, structures, and other features, including the overall plan, campground, rangers' quarters, marina, housekeeping cabins complex, amphitheater, auditorium, maintenance yard, etc. In addition, please identify the locations of the buildings listed in the report – the lodge, 1930s CCC-built auditorium, storage cabin, motor storehouse/dive/fire cache, and Spruce's Cabin – and identify all other buildings and features shown on the map. Which of these are the pre-Mission 66 NPS improvements, which date from the Mission 66 period, and which are of more recent date? This information will allow us to provide informed comments.

**Daisy Farm Root Cellar:** This does not appear to meet the national register criteria.

**National Park Headquarters, Mott Island:** The headquarters complex contains a number of CCC-era and earlier buildings and structures which apparently retain high integrity along with much Mission 66-period development which is not old enough to meet the national register criteria. Thus it appears that the headquarters complex as a whole does not meet the national register criteria. The 1930s and older buildings and structures are scattered about the complex rather than forming a single complex; thus their national register eligibility must be reviewed on an individual basis.

Of this complex, buildings 2 and 13 appear to possess some significance for having been part of the Minong Lodge resort, but that significance has been very much compromised by their having been moved from the lodge site. We

*Tobin Harbor DOE, page 1*

Tobin Harbor  
Isle Royale National Park

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are not convinced that they possess significance in representing a common island practice of recycling buildings by moving them to new sites since a number of other buildings in the park were also recycled in this way. These buildings may meet the national register criteria as well-preserved early twentieth-century examples of pre-cut or panelized cottages, but the information currently presented is insufficient for us to evaluate them.

Residences 4 and 6, the water pump house, photo lab, and rope storage building appear to possess significance as well preserved examples of CCC-built National Park Service administrative buildings. We did not find information in the report on the "RR Shed #55" illustrated in the report photographs and could not locate this building on the new map; thus we are unable to comment on the significance of this building. The other CCC-era buildings and structures described in the report do not appear to retain sufficient integrity to meet the national register criteria.

We encourage the NPS to survey the entire Mott Island Headquarters complex, including the plan and non-building and -structure features. Much of the complex appears to date from the Mission 66 era, and these resources will reach fifty years of age in the not-too-distant future. From the photographs you have provided, these resources appear to retain a high degree of integrity. We encourage the NPS to take steps to protect the character-defining features of the buildings and structures built during this important era of National Park Service history.

**Tobin Harbor District:** We concur with the recommendation that a district with substantially the boundaries shown on the map appears to meet the national register criteria. All of the camps within the district and all the resources within them identified in the report except as noted below appear to contribute to the district's character. The Beard privy is not dated or illustrated, but the description of it as plywood-sided suggests a newer building; if it is less than fifty years old, it should be considered non-contributing.

We have the following comments about specific camps within the district:

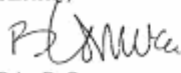
**Snell:** We are not familiar with Roy Snell, but if Snell was an author of mystery and children's books and the writing shack was a place where he did some of his writing, the writing shack should not be evaluated as non-contributing without further research into Snell's career and how the shack relates to it.

**Dassler:** The report does not explain the evaluation of the house as having only "medium" integrity.

**Sivertson/Eckmark/Singer Property:** See our comments on the first page of our August 3, 1999 letter and please disregard the comments at the bottom of page 2 of that same letter.

Please note that the Section 106 review process cannot proceed until we are able to consider the information requested above. This letter does not clear the project. If you have any questions, please call Martha MacFarlane, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (517) 335-2721. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
Brian D. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
BDC:ROC:mlm

Copy: James Hill, NPS Midwest Regional Office

*Tobin Harbor DOE, page 2*